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(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the Franch of M. A. Quinton

PART THIBD .- THE VESTAL.

CHAPTER XVII- (CONTINUED.)

In one word Palæstrion, as we have already stated, was the hero of the saturnalia. He had heen proclaimed the king of the festive board; and when from the 'triclinia' were carried to the Forum the last scenes of this festival of lithe unanimous voice of his comrades enthusiastically proclaimed Palæstrion worthy of the dignified office of pretor.

Palæstrion donned bravely the magisterial robe, appointed his lictors; and sitting in the pretor's chair, prepared to perform his judicial duties. But a judge without a case to try cuts a sorry figure, and poor Palæstrion saw with embarrassment the disappointed looks of the audience as the hours passed without a single pleader judge.

of Regulus. The slave pretor recognised im. license of the saturnalia permitted, and with this

Ah, Cerberus!' said Palæitrion, patting him truth in the fiction undertaken for amusement. on the back. 'attention, old boy, we are going to

have some fun.

pale, as he asked himself what the slave's intentions might be.

for scenes of more than usual interest. A thou- ment. sand voices mingled with the growls of the deg who, his glowing eyes fixed on his master's, only of the tribupal.

repeated the multitude with wild excitement.

the terror of Marcus Regulus. His silence and slave pretor extended his hand to command attention, and the tumult ceased as if by magic.-The slaves looked on in breathless expecta-

What is your name?' asked the magistrate, addressing Regulus.

'I am a citizen, and I protest against all acts

to give some assurance to his voice-

'Very well,' said the slave-pretor, 'but this is the time of the saturnalia, and your are ac-

'What charge can be trumped against me?'

taked Regulus. Was it not you, replied Palæstrion, who, by corrupt means, tempted the fidelity of the nothing." woman Doris, a slave in the household of the divine Aurelia, and brought upon her the punishment which caused her death?.... What have you to reply ?

The informer shuddered, but remained silent. 'Was it not you again,' resumed the magis. trate, 'who, concealing your name. came to a poor slave named Palæstrion to offer him his Aurelia's household, thereby exposing said Pa | stay !' lastrion to perish, like Doris, under the public executioner's lash?

' Palæstrion, Palæstrion,' exclaimed Regulus in a supplicating tone, 'I swear that my intenmy fault if they were not realized."

Saturn I take care that you do not prevaricate ! | made the poor tellow shudder.

But, instead of replying to this question, Regulus sprang back, oftering a piercing cry.-This unexpected incident was caused by the dog Cerberus. Pending the interrogatory, the dog had gradually approached the informer, and had finally inserted his sharp fangs into the latter's thigh; such, at least, appeared to be the fact, from the manner in which the animal still held on to his tunic.

Cerberus, Cerberus !' cried Palæstrion angrily.

The dog immediately let go his hold. Lictors, chastise this insubordinate animal who will not wait for the signal.'

The lictors, detaching a few rods from their fasces, struck the dog who howled with pain.-The crowd applauded this act of justice.

Regulus, resumed the slave, evidently gratified by these public marks of approbation, have berty, upon which another sun was not to shine, you anything to say in justification of these charges?.... Speak.... I listen.?

The wretched man could only find words of cowardly supplication.

'So,' said Palaestrion, 'you admit the truth of these allegations and you have nothing more to sar ?

Palæstrion, I swear it to you again.... I did not know I could not know that I was exposing you to any danger.'

'I am not concerned in this case, Regulus; presenting himself into court, though the criers cease, therefore, misunderstanding my words and made themselves hourse in inviting the people to pronouncing my name; the question at issue is test the prudence and justice of the learned the trade you follow and the misfortunes which result from your informations. Is it not enough than it was again thrown to a producious height. Palæstrion's face was growing purple with that you have attempted to introduce treachery These aerial evolutions could be witnessed from shame as be listened to the increasing titter under the roof of my noble mistress, and that a all parts of the Forum, and the savage acclamawhich circulated in the mirthful crowd, and the young girl has perished, a victim to the temptabig sweat drops rolled from his brow. It was tions of your gold? This is what you must at this perplexing juncture that he caught sight justify yourself from.... Or otherwise you can not escape punishment. As for me, I despise mediately his quondam tempter, and, in a the solicitations with which you tried to deceive atentorian voice, ordered he arrest. He intend- me, and as a judge I must forget them. For equivocation.

But flight was no easy matter. Cerberus was Marcus Regulus aw this and his cheeks grew there, an attentive sentinel, and all around, the serried ranks of the multitude presented an impassible barrier. No friendly face met the in-The most savage clamors greeted the informer former's eager glance; he saw, everywhere, who had been recognised by the crowd. Pale - nothing but cruel smiles which told him plainly strion had reconquered all his waning popularity, how much the spectacle of his anguish was enfor curiosity was awakened and every one looked joved by those who waited for Palastrion's judg-

The pretor, silent and collected, was thinking of what sentence he should pronounce. A new wretch whom the lictors had brought to the bar crowd. The melodious sounds of a flute were heard in the direction of the nortico of Saturn's 'Io, Io, Saturnalia! Io, Io, Palastrion!' temple, and the pontiff was seen issuing from the sacred edifice, where he had been performing Palæstrion was enjoying his own triumph and he had been performing an expiatory sacrifice. He was accompanied by Misitius playing the the irenical expression of his looks increased the harmonious instrument used upon such occasions. intolerable anguish of his victim. At last, the The crowd made way, respectfully, and the pon tiff and his musician soon found themselves in front of the slave-pretor's court.

A drowning man catches at straws, and Regulus no sooner recognized the priest than he sprang towards him, claiming his protection in the most pitiful accests.

' Saturgalia!' cried Palæstrion, to stop the of personal violence, replied the informer, trying movement which the pontiff, surprised at finding Regulus in this embarrassing predicament, was about to make in his favor; 'Saturnalia! this man belongs to me until the sentence I am going to pass shall have been executed!

'It is true,' said the priest, 'we are in the days of Saturnalia, and you are the masters !-Regulus, may the gods protect thee, I can do to dissemble in order the better to secure it. At

The pontiff went away, leaving to his fate Regulus who trembled with rage and gave vent to his disappointment in the most fearful imprecations. Misitius would have followed the pontiff, but Palæstrion would not permit it.

command, 'your presence is required here -Your instrument must mark time for the exercise freedom, and who endeavored by your maidous to which I must condemn Regulus as a just pun- row.... He is in sure hands.' questions to surprise the secrets of the divine isbment for his crimes. I command you to

The unfortunate Misitius would have rather been a hundred miles from Rome than to find himself in the presence of the wretch he had so much cause to fear; but it was as impossible for tions towards you were sincere and it is was not Misitius to disobey Palmatrion, as for Regulus to escape from the punishment about to be in-

Palæstrice, sented on his curule chair proclaimed silence and approunced that he would now pronounce the sentence of the culprit.

The crowd listened with eager curiosity.

'It appears,' said the slave-pretor in a solemn voice, and using the consecrated formula, that Marcus Regulus, informer, here present, is the author, through his seductions, of the death of a young girl named Doris, a slave in the household of the divine Aurelia. Consequently, I order morrow ? that he shall be tossed in a blanket, and that the flute-player shall accompany with the sounds of his instrument the execution of this sentence!

The whole Forum shook under the thunder of applause which greeted the judgment of the wise Palæstrion. No sentence could have been imagined to crown with a more diverting practical uke the feast of the Saturnalia and to reach, at the same time, the much feared and bated man upon whom it was to be played.

A large circle was formed around the downcast informer ; twelve athletic slaves seized him and, despite his struggles stretched him at full length on a wide carpet, which impatient hands were already lifting; and Misitius commenced playing a symphony amidst the plaudits of the delighted crowd and the cries, repeated by a thousand voices, of:

'Saturnalia! Io! Saturnalia! Io! Palæstrion!' Regulated by the modulations of Misitius' flute, the cadenced motion was accomplished with a perfection that gave it additional force. -The informer's body scarcely touched the carpet tions which greeted it showed how keenly the multitude enjoyed the distress of the wretched Regulus. His most cruel enemy must have pitted

At last, not perhaps through merciful feelings, but because every punishment must have an end, ed to carry his revengeful joke as far as the the last time I charge you to answer without Palæstrion ordered the tossers to stop. Marcus Regulus fell back once more on the carpet, view he called to his dog. The animal, who Palæstrion had spoken these word with great whence he was permitted to roll on the pave-was circulating freely among the crowd, in two dignity and firmness. The humble slave seemed ment. In a moment be stood on his feet. His bounds, took his place near his master's curule to be gradually penetrated with the greatness of face was deatily pale; his eyes flashed with his functions, and he introduced the majesty of rage; but his voice failed him, he could not utter a word. Palæstrion ordered the crowd to give Marcus Regules completely overwhelmed, way and let Regulus go where he pleased. The could think of nothing except how he should wretch, still dizzy from his recent performance, The dog wagged his tail and showed his dou- effect his escape; his eyes wandered about and assailed by the jeers of his tormentors, ble row of sharp teeth, as if he understood what anxiously, watching a favorable opportunity. availed himself of this permission and fled with the precipitancy of one who escapes from some, terrible danger.

Palæstrion had come down from his curule

' Regulus,' he cried, when the informer was at some distance, 'I am no longer thy judge, but I made an oath and it must be fulfilled !

Then, calling Cerberus, he pointed out to him the retreating form of the informer. The dog block of wood or stone. sprang after him with the speed of an arrow. A awaited a signal to spring upon the trembling incident here distracted the attention of the few bounds sufficed him to overtake Regulus. who uttered a terrible cry and turned to throw on Palæstrion a look full of deadle hate.

'Cerberus, Cerberus, enough! come back, sir!' Palæstrion called to his dog; and his voice had a satisfied and triumphant tone. He had kept his word and consummated his vengeance. At the sound of his master's voice, the obedient dog had let go the leg into which he had inserted his sharp pointed row of teeth, he returned quietly bringing with him a piece of Regulus' tunic as a trophy.

Palæstrion was carried in triumph to the banquet of the last night of the Saturnalia.

On the next morning he had resumed his chain in the porter's lodge for another year. So he thought at least, for the poor wretch could not foresee what was about to bannen.

Regulus, not withstanding his cruel mishap, had not recounced his design of advising the Emperor of Metellus Celer's capture. He arrived at the Palatine-House, still trembling with rage and fear, and thirsting for revenge, but prepared sight of the informer's haggard looks and disordered dress, Domitian was struck with surprise. What is the matter with you, Regulus? he

asked, 'and what has hoppened?' Nothing worth mentioning, my lord As

passed through the Forum some misera-'Flute-player,' he cried, making a gesture of ble slaves insulted me But I would not delay the important news I bring you. ... Metellus Celer will be in Rome to mor-

· Have you witnesses to secure his condemnation?' asked the Emperor with an eagerness which proved that this news did not find him indifferent.

'Yes, my lord, we have three whose confession leave no doubt as to the intimate relations existing between Metellus Celer and the Grand Vestal. Those three witnesses are: Misitius, the flutist at the sacrifices, the same who corres-Palæstrion, I am a judge who interrogates... Misitius stopped, and waited patiently for furCome, are these facts true or false? ... By

Come, are these facts true or false? ... By

Come, are these facts true or false? ... By Metellus Celer which you have read; Gellia, the cember wind blew furiously. The anow-flakes crackling of the bones as they were burned by ្រុកស្រុក ប្រជាពល ប្រជ ប្រជាពល ប្

wife of the same Misitius, and, finally Palæstrion, the porter-slave of your piece Aurelia.'

HRONICLE.

Have those people said what they know? No, my lord, replied the informer, with a wicked smile. But Ravious is there, and he is a great master in the art of making those speak who wish to preserve an ill timed silence."

Very well, Regulus. This very night I shall convene the college of Pontiffs ... and to-

'My lord' said the informer, interrupting Domilian, 'to-night will be the last night of the Saturnalia; during which no sentence can be pronounced It will be perhaps better to wait until to morrow night... require this delay, moreover, in order to give you more complete proofs.

'So be it, then,' said the Emperor. 'I shall be to morrow night in my bouse in Alba.... See that the evidence be laid in proper time before the pontiffs, so as to avoid all besitancy Go, I sely on your zeal,'

Regulus made an obeisance to the Emperor and left the Palatin-House, with his heart filled with the first joy be had tasted on that fatal day. Instead of returning home, he now sought the shortest road to airive at the cave dug into the most rugged side of Mount E-quiline, and which served as an habitation for the mysterious Ravinus. It was late in the night when he reached the care. Ravinus was asleep.

'Get up! Ravinus, I must speak to you!' crted the informer, shaking him roughly.

Ravinus growled, pretty much as a bear would f disturbed in his lair, and arising from the wild beast's skin which served him the purpose of a bed, stood up in all the majesty of his colossal

'It is me, it is Regulus!' the informer pru-

dently hastened to say. Ravinus blew upon the ashes in his hearth and lighted a pine torch which he made fast against

the rocky wall of the cave: 'Here I am,' he then replied to Regulus, as he seated himself on a rough bench. ' What is it that you wish ? Speak ?

CHAPTER XVIII .- THE DEN OF WOES.

The pine torch lighted two things: the cave of Ravinus, and Ravious himself. Both were berrible to look at.

depth of which, shrouded in darkness, could not which could return only in another year; and be estimated. Rough masonry work, whose thinking also, perhaps, with grim joy of the stones were blackened by time or green-coated grance wreaked upon Maccus Regulus. Sud. by dampness, supported the earth and prevented | denly, armed men entered his lodge, struck off in this fearful abode, it met not a single familiar to bind his wrists. He invoked the name of his article of household formiture, but objects of strange and terrible shapes-some suspended lying on the floor or sealed into some enormous out resist the supreme authority,

Tuese fearful objects which make one shudder as he looks at them, are instruments of torture. It would be difficult to enumerate them all, and se have no desire to entertain the reader with their hideous nomeoclature.

Ravinus is the public executioner, the torturer, who lives alone, far from all human beings, rejected by Rome which he is not permitted to inhabit. There never was a more frightful type of ancient barberity. Over his bairy shoulders, to which hang athletic arms, appears an enor mous head crowned with red hair as coarse and shaggy as that of Calydon's boar.

No feeling of pity ever softened his savage features, lighted by round eyes that roll vacantly under bushy eyebrows. Ravinus is the embodiment of stupidity, but it is cruelty, not idiotey which has destroyed his intellect. The shrieks When the victim begs for mercy, he replies by a frightful smile; when the bones crushed by the instrument of torture pierce through the flesh, Ravinus is in ecstacies.

The life of this wretch had passed amidst the tears and groups of victims. Almost every day he was sent for by matrons whose delicate hands would have tired chastising their slaves. He would then strike with such fury that, unless be was stopped, death inevitably followed, as it happened in the case of the unhappy Doris.

Sometimes also, but much less often, poor wretches were sent to his cave, to be tortured; he marked those days with a white pebble and dreamed of them in his sleep.

Such was the man whose services Regulus came to secure. Their interview was short and

On the evening of the following day, towards the tenth hour, the interior of Ravinus' den was illuminated by the red glare of a large fire. Two aids were already preparing the instruments of torture. Prominent amidst the iron claws, the tures the power to feel seems exhausted. pincers and the sharp blades heating in this fire was an iron chair which had been brought to a

and the second s

fell thick and fast, and swept by the storm, p netrated into the cave and fell, hissing, on the red coals.

A chariot stopped at the entrance of the den, and a party of men, alighting from it, entered the gloomy abode of Ravious. These men were the pontifis, accompanied by their scribe who was to take down the depositions of the victims. They were followed by Marcus Re-

Soon, the distant noise of numerous steps, with which mingled occasionally the most heartrending shricks, was heard. The victims were approaching. Three litters, borne by vigorous slaves, now halted at the mouth of the cave and were immediately surrounded by Ravinus and his aids. They drag out their preg and the slaves

Ravigus returns near the fire, carrying in his irms a young woman, whose cries of terror he smothers with his large band. He drops her on the camp soil of the cave. It is Gellia, the graceful, lively little woman. She has fainted.

Misitius came in next, struggling manfully against one of the torturer's aids. At the sight of his wife, lying senseless on the soil, the poor flutist uttered a shrick of rage and made a desperate effort to free himself. But a fearful blow struck behind his head stretched him, lifeless, near Gellia. The aids, picking him up, carried him to the rack placed in readiness in an angle of the cave, and tied him securely by the bands and feet upon the fearful instrument.

Finally, Palæstrion made his appearance, led by one of the aids.

The poor fellow seemed struck with stupor .--He walked submissively, but staggering like a drunken men, not understanding why he was brought there, and scarcely able to see what was going on around him.

But his wondering eyes at last rested upon Regulus, whom he recognized by the lurid glare of the fire. At this sight, his chest he ived convulsively, his teeth chattered, but fear paralyzed his tongue. He knew now where he was and who had brought him there. Another glance had shown him Ravinus, the public executioner, the fearful spectre that haunted the dreams of

A few hours before, Pa'æstrion was sitting in Imagine a recess of moderate width, but the bis lodge, thinking of the glorious Siturnalia slides. In whichever direction the eye wandered the fetters, mark of his bondage, and proceeded noble mistress whose house was thus forcibly entered, but the men replied that they acted by from the ceiling or hung on the walls, others order of the Emperor, and the poor slave dare

It was also in the name of the Emperor that Misitius and Gellia were ordered to enter the separate litters in which they had been brought. Gellia felt a fearful presentiment that Misitius was lost and she would die with him. This is why she gave vent to ber groams and shrieks, during the journey. Misitius, remembering the declaration signed by Regulus to the effect that he had voluntarily revealed the conspiracy of Lucius Antonius, felt more honeful. It was only when they alighted at the entrance of the torturer's cave, that new misgivings rushed to his mind, and the rough manner in which he saw his wife seized by Ravinus, roused his ire.

But the three victims were now in the power of their persecutors.

Ravious, taking a huge pair of tongs, pulled the iron chair from the fire, and made a step towards Palæstrion. The poor slave threw himof suffering can alone rouse him from his apathy. self at the feet of Marcus Regulus, crying in heart-rending accents:

'Mercy! O mercy, my lord.'

The informer smiled, and replied coldly: Palmstrion, yesterday at the Forum, did you listen to me, when I, also, craved mercy at your hands?.... Moreover, I am not the master here; you are in the hands of the pontiffs who, themselves, only obey the will of the Empe-

And be made a sign to Ravious. The torturer clasped the slave in his powerful arms, and lifting him, as he would have done a child, seated him on the red hot chair, where an iron band held him fast.

The shrick that escaped Palæstrion's lips would have moved the most obdurate heart; Ravious replied to it by a savage laugh.... Paiæstrion howled, screamed and foamed at the mouth; Ravinus revived the fire, tightened the screws and continued to laugh.

But God has not placed the infinite in pain ; there comes a time when in the midst of tor -

Soon, under the rapid action of the fire, Palæstrion only grouned feebly, and Ravious to the action of the fire. This was the proper time

to commence the interrogatory. Palestrion, the porter-slave of Aurelia's house had been necessarily a witness of the numerous visits paid by Metellus Celer to the Grand-Ves tal whilst the latter was the guest of the Em peror's niece, and he must have surprised some facts tending to prove the alleged intimacy, or,

conversations of the other slaves.

The patient must be made, at all cost, to reveal these facts. One of the pontiffs and the scribe approached.... But why repeat the questions asked of a wretch whose will, conquered by the most atrocious pain, must neces sarily succumb, and whose life, besides, was fast ebbing. The pontiffs obtained all the avowals they wanted. Palæitrion merely replied yes or no, according to the nature of the question -When they released him from the iron chair, the poor slave was dring. His body was but a mass of carbonized flesh. They threw him in a corner where he soon expired.

Ravinus then passed to the rack upon which Misitius lay, still senseless. A turn of the screw, which distended painfully his lumbs, soon awoke him from his torpor.

Gellia had been confided to the care of one of the aids. She had not yet recovered from her swoon, but the pressure of the clogs on her ankles soon revived her.

(To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND (FROM TIMES PRECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

No. 18.

SKIBBEREES, Oct. 15.

Being desirous of seeing a part of this county which unbappily acquired a sad celebri'y during the events of 1846-7 and which, I felt assured, would in some particulars illustrate the land question of Ireland, I resolved to pay a visit to the place, and to examine carefully the surrounding neighborhood Leaving Cork by railway, I passed rapidly from the civilized outskirts of the wealthy city into a region of hill and poor upland, divided by numerous sluggish streams, which, if properly drained, ought to be the conductors of plenty along the adjoining valleys, but which, uncontrolled by the art of the engineer, at present on either side of their course, mark their way by forming worthless morasses. It is dishearteming to traverse districts like these, and to reflect what co-operation and industry might effect in clothing them with fertility; nor in many of these instances would it be necessary to pray in aid the help of the State; for, wherever an outfall is easy and at hand a comprehensive system of arterial drainage is not required to carry off the waters and to relieve the soil from superfluous moisture I saw, however, no attempts at draining; and, on asking the reason, received for answer the pertinent and sufficient remark that most of the landlords in that neighborhood did not care to improve their estates, and that the tenantry, having no hold on their lands, were satisfied to leave them in their natural condition. After leaving Bandon - still known in Monster as the Protestant Derry of the South, but long ago invaded and filled by the flood of the Roman Catholic Irishry—the landscape wears a more pleasing appearance; you pass trim farms, and a few fine seats; and you reach the valley of fertile lowlands enriched by the gentle stream of the Bandon. A tract, presenting in a peculiar degree the signs of industry and high cultivation, here at once attracts an observer's eye; and you see with delight well squared fields, neat slated houses, and prosperous holdings stand out conspicuously on the face of the landscape. This is a part, and one of the best parts. of the magnificent estates of the Duke of Devonshire; and the whole country side tells the same tale of his just and princely qualities as a landlord although unfortunately he is an absentee. It is impossible to deny great and serious as are the mischiefs of non-resident ownership, that properties of this class are those in which, in many instances, the Irish tenant receives most liberal and fair treatment, and good management is most evident; nor is it difficult to discover the reason. A territorial magnate, as a general rule, is too weslthy or too gently nurtured to be of a bareh or exacting disposition; and as, in a large majority of cases, the great ab sentee proprietors of Ireland have also considerable estates in England, they naturally adopt an uniform course of honorable and right-minded dealing towards their tenantry in both countries.

The projected railway from Cork to Skibbereen comes suddenly to an end at Dunmanway, and you are obliged to drive the rest of the journey. At this point you begin to enter the region of the western highlands of Cork, and the look of the country is wild and peculiar. The road now winds through heather crowned bills, their slopes dotted with the little houses and field plots of a humble reasantry, or it opens on to extensive tracts, that here and there rise into jutting eminences, or sink into frequent narrow flats, watered by perty rills in endless succession. On the bare summits of the ranges of hillocks the rock crops out in numberless spots, and has a withered and uncouth aspect; but down their sides, and in the spaces between, the soil, bles ed by the gentle airs and soft rains of this southern clime, is bright with a vesture of the richest green; and the lowlands beneath, in many places, are evidently of admirable natural fertility. The traces of human industry, however, ere but seldom apparent upon the landscape; the habitations of the occupiers of the soil are few in number and, almost always, mean; whole breadths of country remain unenclosed and untouched by the band of man; over theusands of acres brushwood and gorse encroach on what ought to be fine grassland; and, above all, the lines of the numerous streams that, on a considerable margin along either bank, could easily be changed into meadows and pastures, are usually spongy and lonely. marshes. The general character of the scene is that of dreary and not pleasing solitude; and what adds to its melancholy features is that occasionally you meet desert spaces, on which, amidst blotches of rack vegetation, you still see the marks of ruined dwellings, and on which you hear that a dense population had once been crowded in spreading villages. Now and then, however, you light upon a spot where amid the desolation usual around, you see distinctly the signs of improvement, where fences divide reclaimed fields, where sheets of verdure are tree from stones, where the sour moor has been made fertile, where the slated farmetead rises from a nest garden, where everything has the interesting look of enterprise and successful industry. My conductor, to a casual question, said, "Those are farmers who hold by lease; wherever there is a lease you can easily see it;" and I can assert that his observation was verified by my own inquiry, and that in the rare in stances where along this way you found an occupier in possession of a lease, you saw at once the evidences of better cultivation. The consequences of this security of tenure were especially conspicuous in the case of one small tract on the road side, marked off from those immediately around by the neatness of the dwellings upon it and by the comparative expellence of the egriculture. This is part of the estate of Mr. M'Carthy Downing, now M P. for the county of Cork, a gentleman who, having risen to eminence

You reach the little town of dkibbersen, lying along Taught by experience, or from some other cause a Taught by experience, or from some other cause a the banks of the winding ilen. This heatre of the taught by experience or the landfords in this district the banks of the winding ilen. darkest tragedy that the famine of 1846 witnessed now shows few traces of the awful past; it seems a tolerably thriving place, though not in a special way progressive. It is the only town of any size in the neighbourhood, and, as I undetatand, is a pretty good 'at least, must have learned those facts from the market; bu', except that it has a rather fine convent and a market-place of respectable extent, its public buildings are without interest. The country around for many miles, though not picturesque upon the whole, is nevertheless extremely suggestive to student of the Irish land question. Towards the sea r rises in mary spots into irregular chains of craggy bills that seem to fence out the near Atlantic, and that show like masses of stony billows, prolor ged in a continuous roll, as you look over the lines of their crests; but, here and there, it spreads into valleys or settles down into flat lowlands on which vegeta tion expands richly, and streams speed on their way to the ocean. On the landword side it is of the kind which I have already endeavoured to describe, expausee, broken by rugged hillocks, and stretching drearily to the horizon, yet, all through, divided by fertile spaces and channelled by waters that run slowly through morasses they ought to render fruitful Throughout the whole region the higher lands seem to break out into deserts of rocks; and these peep on in numberless places even in the most fertile spots beneath; so that soriculture on a large scale would be extremely difficult upon such areas, and wherever they happened to be cleared and reclaimed the work of improvement would be distinctly ap parent. In the intervals between the barren tracts, and wherever the soil is kindly and rich, you see occasionally little farms and homesteads, and now and then a considerable dwelling rises from the midst of an extensive enclosure. The signs of husbandry are however, few; the lands under corn are very small and the face of the country is generally that of rudene-s, as yet unsubdued by msn, and yet capable of very great improvement. The whole region, with its stony breadths, yet its frequent nooks of admirable fortility, seemed to me exactly of such a kind . 8 would repel the capit-list farmer, yet singularly adapted to be the domain of a hardworking and rigorous peasantry, who, secure in their possession of the soi!, would be able gradually to call out its resources.

. Unfortunately, however, the occupiers of this tract, at the time of the crisis of 1846, had been for ages a poor, struggling race, who, under the domination of landlords rather more improvident or hersh, as a body, than usually had then been the case in Ireland merely vegetated on the land as tenants at will, and without encouragement to their industry, eked out a bare and precarious existence. The space suitable for the production of corn being scanty on these unenclosed wilds, they were confined to the potato alone for food; and, under the stimulus of that treacherous root, they increased in the soil in prolific warms, their numbers being further augmented through the facilities afforded along the coast for fishing. An immense population had thus grown up; and in those days, I am told, their dwellings were seen aggregated in rade hamlets on most of the spots that could be called fruitful, their ill-trained labour, nevertheless, in spite of every disadvanta geous circumstance, carrying slowly forward a kind of improvement over the rough and stony wilder occess around. The potato blight came; and in a few weeks these wretched multitudes, flying from the soil which had denied them their poor subsistence, flocked into the few towns in the neighbour bood, and, huddled into masses of starvation, appeal ed hopeless y to charity for succour. Skibbereen was the centre of these terrible scenes; and there, for the space of several months, went on the battle against famine, hosts of victims talling in the deadly struggle, yet thousands, too, being gloriously saved through the exertions of splendid munificence. It is not my intention to describe how, in numberless instances, death closed its vulture wing over perishing sufferers; how fever accelerated the onset of starvation, and fell alike upon high and low; how, day after day, lean and hideous corpses were shot from carts into graveyard heaps; with what mute despair the surviving crowds of misery beheld their numbers dwingle, and received each time, as though it were the last, the dole that scarcely prolonged existence; how, as ever has been in these dire emergencies, hu from the restraints of custom, nan pature displayed itself in its genuine character, and heroic virtue, pious resignation, self-devotion of the most touching kind, were seen conspicuously with inhuman selfishness, remorseless cruelty, and reckless outrage. Taceamus de istis, ne augeamus delorem Save for a broad, open space in an adjoining grave yard, the unnamed catacomb of the familihed dead the kindly touch of Time has effaced most of the signs of that dire calamity, and we should dwell on it only for the reflections it must suggest to a social inquirer. Yet, to give an idea of the havoc accom plished by that fearful disaster, I may mention that more than one village in this neighboushood has completely disappeared, blotted out even from official records; and I write with a return before me which shows that the population of three townlands, which amounted in 1841 to 711 souls, had fallen in 1861 to 156 a reduction I suppose it would be hard to par-

Under the stress of the events of 1846-7, the land system of this neighbourhood may be said to have almost gone to pieces, and society itself was near dissolution. Buring the awful trial the landlords. as a class, behaved as ordinary men would do; some betrayed indifference to the misery around them, ab sorbed in thought about their own troubles; a few, terror-stricken at the results of a redundant popula tion peglected and depressed, availed themselves recklessly of the occasion, and swept away the lingering accupiers of their estates; some, in a nobler and wiser spirit, acknowledged that a visitation of Providence imposed on them a weighty obligation. and made large sacrifices to assist the peasantry Among these last I have much pleasure in mention ing the name of Mr. Townsend, now Judge of the Admiralty Court of Ireland; I have heard from the lips of many witnesses of his humanity during the years of the famine, and far and near he has the re putation of being one of the most beneficent of landlords. I am truly happy to se able to report that kindliness and justice have been rewarded in a con spicuous manner around Skibbereen; with rare ex ceptions the "cleared" estates, thrown into large farms il!-suited to the district or occupied by strangers ignorant of its requirements, have not prospered, and rield low reats; those on which the peasantry have been protected are evidently in a better condition even under an unfavourable system of tenure. As might have been expected, the shock given to society in this neighbourhood by the famine was not without clearly marked effects; a great deal of landed pro perty changed hands; and the general result has been that the management of estates in this district displays differences of a most singular kind, within short distances. The majority of the proprietors, I regret to say, have gone on in the old ways, and, either forgetful of what occurred or satisfied that the population stands now at a point at which it cannot become a burden, have done hardly anything to improve their estates, and have suffered the occupiers of them to remain in the helpless position of tenants at will, in some instances much too highly rented The consequence is that these estates, compared with others in happier circumstances, seemed smitten, as it were, with barrenness and neglect; the peasantry as a natural result? Would not the periodical reon them do only as much as will enable them to live and pay rent, and signs of that daring industry which | these plans, inevitably tend to discourage improverequires time for a return with profit are wanting. In ment, since it would make it the interest of every these lustances the dwellings are usually wretched. | bolder of land to have it in as bad a state as possible

the reputation of being a judicious and liberal land the landfords say very truly that they re astisfied with their well paid trents the resources of the landford size not half developed. The situation of a few other After as long drive through scenery of this kind size not half developed. The situation of a few other estates is wholly and most conspicuously different. than would be considered elsewhere an average the principal proprietor near Skibbereen, the representa tive of the family of Jastle Townsend, giving a very honourable and striking example-bave within the period of the last 20 years granted liberal leases to many of their tenants; and the difference between holdings of this class and those occupied as tenancies at will is really surprising to an eye-witness On these estates you behold the march of improvement going steadily on; the square of green emerges from the stony slope, enclosed and rich with exoberant her bage; the clouds drop fatness on what was a swamp destroyed formerly by these abundant showers; the slated awelling rises along the bill; a picture of rural comfort and case dots the face of the generally melancholy landscape. The peculiar character of the lands of the district, requiring intense exertions to reclaim, but often singularly rich when reclaimed, makes the contrast in the highest degree remark In his evidence before a Parliamentary Committee

Mr. M'Oarthy Downing pertinently remarked that in his neighbourhood you could see at a glance where lease did and did not exist. My observation verifies bis statement; and, though the effects of security of tenure are visible in almost every part of Ireland, I never, saw them so clearly revealed as in some in stances in this district. These facts point to a variety of conclusions relating to the land question of Ireland. Taken as a body, the peasantry about here are not apparently an energetic race; you would not call them assiluous in improving, although with exceedingly rare exceptions they alone have done anything for the land, and a c reless observer beholding the herels, the dirt the slovenliness but too common, would pronounce them worthless, idle, incorrigible. Yet look at the very same people in the little holdings on which they have been securely sattled, and though some of their babits have not dis appeared, though they are not so cleanly and independent as you could wish, and they have too much of the aspect of the serf, still you would call them decidedly industrious, and really successful in their exertions to change and adorn the rough work of Nature. This difference, palpable and distinct, is due to their having certainty of possession; the co:sciousness that they toil for themselves, not for others, speeds them on cheerfully in their labours; in their case, as has been truly said, the sense of property may turn sand and rock into gold. Granted that this population of Southern Munster are not so hardy and vigorous a breed as that which springs from a Tentonic stem, and granted, further, that you cannot expect to lift them suddenly up in the social scale by any device of legislation; yet, when you perceive the obvious effects upon their nature and industrial life of precarious and determinate occupation, of labour exposed to ruinous interference and of labour given free scope and safety, do not doubt that it is rather their misfortune than their fault that so many of them are unprogressive and listless, and do not suppose that they, too. cannot advance under the known conditions required for the advance of humanity. Above all, let us cease to condemn men as lazy, good for nothing, and reckless who, in a great majority of instances, are in a position sure to call out and develope these and kindred vices; and let us not listen to the wretched plea put forward by ignorance or interested prejudice, that, after all, as they have been disturbed but seldom during the last few years, they are practically safe as tenants at will, and they have themselves to thank if they do not prosper. Recollecting the events which succeeded the famice, and the wholesale evictions which then occurred such excuses are really worse than foolish, and even at best they are little more than trifling All experience has shown that certainty of possession is a necessary condition of the well being of an occapier, and to imagine that he can thrive without it, unless Le is secured the value of his improvements, is to imitate the example of the besotted tyrant who charged the most energetic of races with idleness because he refused them the very requirements es sential to make their labour productive.

It is in the case of districts like these that the adrocates of " fixity of tenure" at rents to be regulated by the State, seem to have most to say for themselves. You see whole tracts on which the proprietors have literally never laid out one shilling, as to which they have merely been a burden, from which they have contrived to raise rents, in some instances, high and oppressive. On these you see a race of occupiers ho slone have done anything for the land, who have the capacity of doing a great deal more, yet whose energies are numbed and whose lands are kept barren b-cause the circumstances of their tenure are usually incompatible with improvement. And, in scriking contrast, you see the results of certainty of possession in the case of a few spots stamped on the face of nature, where, under liberal leases and routs fixed for a term, there is a distinct progress in the social scale. In this state of things you are asked " I landlords choose to be mere rept-receivers ought the Legislature to view them in any other light, especially since the leaving them their existing powers of keeping their tenantry in mere dependence, of arbitrary eviction, and of raising rents, is obviously injurious to the general welfare? And if the mere securing the occupier in his holding for a limited time has such good effects, what by analogy would be the consequences of conceding him perpetuity of tenure? And, as even perpetuity of tenure might be rendered worthless if it were possible to destroy the occupier's interest by rack renting, must not the State, if the concession be intended to be of real use. determine rent by a valuation, and settle a maximum rate of it?"

It would be idle to deny that theories like these are ot only applicable in a dangerous degree to certain districts of this country, but contain a certain amount of truth. I shall examine the question more fully bereafter, when I review generally the land system of Ireland, but I may new observe that it is only by considering the subject from one point of view, by departing from principles hitherto respected, and above all, by keeping out of sight the probable results of the proposed measure, that arguments of this kind appear tenable. Grant that a law of fixity of tenure" and "State rent' would be politic in the case of mary estates in Ireland, would it not be impolitic in the case of other estates perhaps as numerous? And if such a law, in many instances say those of small tenants at will-could, according to some notions respecting property, be reconciled with our sense of right, would it not be monstrous in the instance of capitalist farmers, no matter what the nature of their tenure, of whom many thousands exist in Ireland? Is it not obvious that a law of the kind, from its very nature a general rule, would be in its essence an indefensible wrong? Moreover, if, as may be fairly argued the object of the intended change, legitimate security for the Irish tanant, can be attained by any other process, equitable in its application and working, and less subversive of existing rights ought we not to adopt the less violent remedy, and prefer reform to mere revolution? And what probably, would be the consequences of converting the occupiers of the soil in Ireland into owners at a quit rept fixed by the Government? Passing by the minor evils that would follow in numberless instances the expropriation of all the landlords of a generation, would not two mischiefs of a general kind, inherent to the scheme, and widely pernicious, ensue almost valuation of the "State rent," a part always of Few attempts have been made to clear away the at certain recurring intervals of time, in all probability the year 1800, and England undertook again to try

pendity of lecure, as the es we can see lead ullimately! to ruinous subdivision and the creation of whole ment masses o impoverished occupiers?

It is however, a very different question whether so?

the state of things that exists in a district like this ought to be suffered to continue as it is ; whether the occupiers of the soil ought not to be placed under conditions of tenure so reasonably secure as to protect claims they actually have, and to encourage their industry for the future; whether the laws that regulate their relations with their superiors ought not to be so modified as to promote, and not to retard, improvement. Without indicating here the specific means by which I trust these ends might be attained, within the measure of the reformer's power, shall merely observe that I am convinced they can be reached without having recourse to expedients easentially unfair and unsound, by keeping strictly within the line of justice by making our legislation n this matter at once respect the true rights o property and yet boldly follow enlightened principles.

MR. MOORE ON THE IKISE QUESTION. (To the Editor of the London Times)

Sir, -I have never before presumed to claim the high privilege of addressing the public through your columns, unless I had, or believed I had, a personright to that advantage. The letter which I am about to address to you -or rather to public opinion in England through its highest organ - can have no claim to your consideration excep' that which arises out of the writer's intimate acquaintance with the subject of which he treats It is because I believe I have some knowledge of that subject-which is not professed by other and abler contributors to the Mail -that I venture to submit to the public, through you, my own views of millions of Irishmen on a sunject of which you yourself admit and proclaim the

momentous importance. In your last three impressions you have devoted more than three important articles to 'The Irish Question, which has lately assumed proportions more menacing and daugerous to existing arrangements than any that it has yet exhibited since the Act of Union. You allege that 'the revival of a Ferian spirit in Ireland, without any visible cause or favoring circumstances, is just one of those Irish paradoxes which Englishmen find it so hard to under stand.' But it appears to me that you approach, more nearly than you are willing to admit, to a right knowledge of the paradox, which must be understood if Ireland is to be governed. You have the silken cine of the labyrinth in your hands, but you fear to find yourself in the presence of the Minotaur. You say: -

No honest man will dony that it was the outhreak -fitful, scattered, and powerless as it was-in the south, followed by the madder exploit in Lordon which made Ecglishmen turn to examine what there might be at the bottom of a discontent which vented itself in such murderous freaks; but, had they not found a solid basis of injustice underlying these outrages, the only result would bave been an unflinching resolution to repress them. It was seen that the Protestant Establishment was a wrong, and it wis abolished. It is now seen that in the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland there is much that is wrong, and it will be removed. Further than this, no violence, even of open war, will induce Parliament to go, or the people to sanction

This admission and this assertion from an epitome of the spirit of British legislation, and of the ' santion' of the British people in the government of Ireland from generation to generation, and from age to

In the year 1780 one of the greatest men of modern times, addressing the citizens of Bristol, gave them the following sketch of the disposition of Parliament to go, and of 'the people to sanction- its going.'-The subject was the question of Irish trade; and, after describing the concessions of England as ' not the salutary provisions of wisdom and foresight, but things wrung from us by the cruel gripe of a rigil necessity,' .after describing these first concessionsas you have described the very last -as being mangled and stripped of the parts that were necessary to make out the just correspondence and connexion of the two countries and therefore of no

use,' be went on to say : --What was the consequence? The whole kingdom of Ireland was in a flame. Threatened by for eigners, and, as they thought, insulted by you, they recoired, at once, to resist the power of France, and to cast off yours. As for u, we were able neither to protect nor to restrain them. Forty thousand men were raised and disciplined without commission from the Crown.... In this unexampled state of things, which the least error, the least trespass to the right or left, would have burried into an abysa of blood and confusion, the people of Ireland demanded a freedom of trade with arms in their hands The British Parliament, in a former Session, frightened into a limited concession by the menaces of Ireland. frightened out of it by the menaces of England, was now frightened back again, and made an universal surrender of all that had been thought the neculiar. reserved, uncommunicable rights of England ... No reserve, no exception, no debate, no discussion A sudden light broke in upon us all. It broke in, not through well contrived and well disposed windows, but through flaws and breaches, through the yawning chasms of our ruin We were taught wisdom by humiliation. No town in England presumed to have a prej :dice, or dared to mutter a netition .-What was worse, the whole Parliament of England, which retained authority for nothing but surrenders, was despoiled of every shadow of superintendence. It was without qualification, denied in theory as it was trampled upon in practice.'

I can add nothing to this vivid picture of English legislation before the Union. The assertion of selfgovernment by the Irish people followed, and terminated the first act of the great drams of British government for Ireland in modern times.

The great experiment of native legislation in Ireland was only allowed a few years of trial, when England wrested from us in a moment of our weak ness that which we had extorted from her in a mo ment of our virtue.' During those few years what were the effects of that experiment in the social and material progress of Ireland? I will not enter into the gloomy region of statistics in proof of our material progress; but there is one fact too brilliant and glorious to be denied or evaded An American correspondent on Irish politics, writing to you from the congenial meridian of St Petersburg, informs you that nothing can be more like than the characters of the Catholic Irish and the Poles; nothing more similar than the history of the two nations under Russian and English rule. I will not question the truth of the comparison between the two Governments

' Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mæri!' But there is one phrase in your correspondent's letter which caps the climax of his comprehensive ignorance. 'Poland,' he says, ' has produced fewer great men than even Ireland.' During the half century in which Ireland was angaged in her struggle for independence, and in its fruition. there lived a greater number of illustrious men of Irish birth than any country ever produced, out of the same number of educated men, since the days of Athens. In the Senate Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Flood and Plunket. At the bar Planket, Bushe and Curran. In the ranks of literature Sheridan. Goldsmith, and Moore But a few years ago the two last survivors of this race of giants were the two greatest anhiects in Europe-Wellington and O'Connell. These are records that no interpolator can falsify -these are stat-

istics that no ingennity can distort. The national experiment of seif government in Ireland, which in so short a time hal brought forth so much genius and so much glory, came to en end in simpet all his tenants leases, and deservedly enjoys a drain furrows the marshy swamps; and though nature; but taking it simply as it is, would not per-

atn ? The second is.— Has Parlia. duly erdeavoured -- have the British people sanctioned Parliament in endeavouring to make it

After 29 years of admitted and protracted injustica arising out of British prejudice, perverseness, and folly, the election of a proacribed man for an Irish county and the danger of civil war induced the legislature and the people reluctantly to consent to Oatholic Emancipation But further than this, no violence, even of open war, would induce the Legislature to go, or the people to sanction its going ' I am old enough to have heard this confession and this sesertion, standing when a schoolboy in the House of Lords and learning my first lesson in politics, from the first soldier of the age.

Since then the history of this experiment has exbibited one monotonous record of perverse denial and ignominious concession—a denial of 'the salutary provisions of wisdom and toresight; concessions wrung from it by the cruel gripe of a rigid neces.

On my part I may claim the merit, if merit it be, of giving a full trial to that experiment. I remained oat of public life for years rather than consent to advocate a repeal of the Union, of the uccessity or exp diency of which I was not then convinced In my election contests in 1845 and 1847 I was put to considerable cost, which I might have avoided by a small concession of my convictions. The first time ever spoke in Parliament was on a Coercion Bill. in the deb te on which Sir Robert Prel made what appeared to me a very remarkable declaration -Speaking of Mr. Sharman Orawtord, and of the mea-

ure of tenant-right which be bad proposed, he said, 'I assent to the justice of the principle which I understand him to contend for I think that the tenant, particularly in Ireland, where he has to bear expenses which the tenant in this country does not bear, -I admit that the tenant who has improved the property has a just claim for compensation against the owner of the land. . . But I am not sanguine enough to hope that the best devised measures can tell immediately on the present condition of Ireland, or can relieve us from the duty of taking immediata steps with respect to assassination and the conspiracy of assassins.'

On the faith of that declaration, which appeared to obtain the general assert of the House, and which I egarded as an understanding between the Legisla. are and the people of Ireland that immediate' steps for the repression of outrage would be followed by salutary provisions of wissom and foresight for the redress of grievances out of which ou rage rose. I spoke and voted in favor of the preliminary measure of repression. By my vote I incurred the disapprohation of a majority of my constituents, while, for expressing a hope that measures of relief would accompany coerion, I incurred scornful censures which you may remember, and which I think you will now confess I did not deserve.

No remedial measures followed, but 'Clarendon's rebellion' old. Parliament was called upon to suspand the Habeas Corpus Act, and I am ashamed to confess that I still adhered to the shameful experiment of trusting to Imperial legislation. I voted fir the suspension of the H beas Corpus Act. I stated that I did so in the full reliance that peace would be the herald of jetice. I was again censured by both sides, and, as I am now compelled to admit, with perfect justice

In 1850 the Queen visited Ireland. She found us steeped in poverty to the very lips, but in that poverty she found a wealth of welcome. A gallant and chivalrous people recognized the truly Royal virtues and graces of an illustrious lady, even though the emerald gem of the Western world' was set in her Orown. If you will refer to your columns at that period you will find that you hailed the welcome and farewell that the Queen received at Kingstown as a pledge of peace and reconciliation between the two countries.

What was the message of reciprocal goodwill that was presented to Ireland by Parliament and the English people in return for the olive branch that the dove of England had brought back to the ark? 'The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.' A Bill of pains and penalties against the religion of the Irish people-passed by Parliament and 'sanctioned' by the English people - with a universal outpouring of intolerent bate, expressive of the worst passions that 'darken the human reason and harden the human heart." Let any just man pass an honest judgment on the expressions of public opinion in England at that time, from the scurrilous follies of the Bench of Bishons do sn to the burning in efficy of the Riegard Mother of God in the heathen towns of England, and say whether it would be reasonable to ask the frish people to say, with the poet, that—

We loved her the more when we heard 'Such tendercess fall from her tongue.'

But the resources of our endeavour to try the experiment of Imparial legislation were not yet exhausted. The people of Ireland in 1852 returned to Parliament a body of representatives pledged to the policy of 'independent opposition.' That is to say, that, regarding the existing Ohurch Establishment and land laws of Ireland as the most prominent features of miscule in that country, they pledged themselves to give a constitutional opposition in Parliament to very Government that might refuse to grant an quitable settlement of these questions The Catholic people of Ireland, from one end to the other, agreed to suspend every other mode of protest, and give one more constitutional frial to the experiment of Imperial legislation In furtherance of that orject Mr. Serjeant Shee introduced a Bill into Parliament for the amendment of the land laws; and, in the atterance of a 'vox clamantis in deserto '- as Mr. Gladstone bas, with almost suconceivable profaulty, designated the precursors of his own impersonation of a political Messiah - I myself ventured to propose a motion upon the Irish Church Establishment. Mr Serjeant Shee's motion was met by a series of fraudulent professions and pretences on the part of successive Governments; and, in the discussion of the Irish Church question in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, on the part of the Government of the day, - reterring 10 some observations of mine on the abolition of preiscy in Scotland,—suggestively remarked that when the Irish people showed the same amount of hostility to the Established Church that the Scotch had displayed in resisting the prelacy—that is to say, as soon as they had cut the throat of the archbishop,-it would be time to consider their national grievance!

On the failure of Mr. Serieant Shee's Bill I persond. ed the 'Tenant League' and the tenant farmers of Ireland to consent to a modification of their claims, and in their name I brought a Bill into the House of Commons more moderate in its provisions than the coming government is at all likely to be; and introduced it in a speech which, for me, was almitted to be characterized by great moderation. It was read a second time by a considerable majority, but was prevented, by Lord Palmerston's special interposttion, from being even considered in committee. I do not wish to embitter or complicate this important subject by any reference to the mode in which the policy of 'independent opposition,' the last trial of Parliamentary government, in which the Irish people have placed their faith, was resisted by the people's enemies, and betrayed by those whose hands were in the same dish" with the people. The people have borne their cross, and are waiting the resurrection

From that time forth they have I at all faith in self seeking friends as well as in sellish enemies, and trust to nothing but 'God and their right;' to nothing but the resources of their own manhood, and the opportunities that Providence and circumstances may place at their disposal. Out of a true faith in the one and a false calculation of the other 'The Fenian insurrection' was brought forth, and died stillborn. In the same true faith, and in a convinced reliance on the justice of its cause and the strength

more general assent than before. The fact is that mere general assessment in Ireland is no longer the utterance of disaffection in Ireland is no longer and, indeed, of the select few in England who think for vance has remained too long noredressed; but that capacity of this country; has never door anything in that direction as 'the salutary provisions of wisdom and foresight, but as things wrung from it by the cruel gripe of a rigid necessity.

But that is not all. The incidental evils of bad government may be remedied; the inherent and organic disease of foreign rule is beyond cure. A conviction has been gradually growing upwards from the starving to the needy, from the needy to the siruggling classes; from the struggling classes up to all above those who are sail loft in Ireland, - that considering the historical hypothesis of the Plantagenete succeeding in the annexation of France under their government, thus points out the evil consequences that would befelt England in the event of such a union :-

England would never have had an independent Her princes, her lords, her prelates would have been men differing in race and language the great proprietors would have been sheut in festivities and diversion on the banks of the Seine No man of English extraction would have risen to habits a Frenchman. England owes her escape from these calamities to an event which has generally been represented as disastrous. Her interest was so had no hope but in their errors and misfortunes." If there be the evil results of the expatriation of a

conquering people, what would be the spectacle pre sented by the absenteeism of the conquered? What but the spectacle that Ireland at present presents to the eyes of a wondering world? It is not only that the revenues of her great proprietors are spent in festivities on the banks of the Thames or the Seine, but that the strength, the skill, and the intelligence of the country follow the wealth that stimulates and supports them. Every man that can do anything worth doing is drifted away into the great social and commercial vortex. It is not only that by this process something like 100 millions of money are drained away from Ireland every 20 years, never to return, but that everything that makes maney or that money buys is following in their wake. Ireland cannot long survive this faial drain; and she is resolved to live, with all the vigorous vitality of her indestructible race. The organization of a na-

tion for a nation's life bids defiance to the resources of tyrannical power. The people of Ireland have no intention of 'drifting into a gnorrilla outbreak;' and anyone who incites them to such a course deserves to be punished not only as a traitor but as a fool The whole constitution is in their hands, and they will nse it for their own purposes. The election of O'Donevan Rossa for Tipperary, as you rightly observe, is absolutely void ' and of no value, except as the 'shadow' that 'coming events cast before' them. That those events will be of a serious character accept my assurance Prepare the people of England for them, not by threatening a reign of terror, which you cannot enforce, but by urging the necessity of timely concessions, - the salutary provisions of wisdom and experience,' and not 'things wrong from you by the cruel gripe of a rigid necessity.' Impe rial legislation stands self-condemned; nothing will satisfy the people of Ireland but self government. Let Parliament take care that even this concession. like so many others, be not made too late.

· - but glance 'Your eye along America and France!'

any say whether the time may not be fast approachng when England might prefer the alliance of a naion of soldiers to the internal dangers of a rebel garison 'There is a critical moment in the history of all States when those who are too weak to contribute

I have the honour to be, your most obedient ser-

G. H. Moone. London, Nov. 27.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

There was an uproarious scene at Grangegorman Oburch yesterday evening. A meeting of the parish oners was beld to denounce certain , practices which hey regard as ritualistic, and to profest against their continuance by the rector, the Rev Dr Maturis. The ev. gentleman attended and tried to face the storm, ut he could not obtain a hearing, and was met with ffensive observations. Resolutions were passed conempatory of his services in the Church.

Duelin, Dec. 7 .- An Orange soi ee was held to ight at Molesworth Hall. Captain Madden said it as the duty of Orangemen not to give the slightest isistance to the Government, and if he had been a ster he would have plumped for Rossa. He was udly cheered He trusted Luby would be returned r. Johnson, M.P., spoke to the same effect. He pped Derry would have a celebration as usual, and ver be put down .- Times Cor.

The 'United Orangemen' exist as such no longer ney have split up. A dissenting portion has left e parent society; and we now have 'Independents' tholding the 'glorious reformation.' The new cjsty, in its address denounces fervently those rethren' who allowed the Irish Church Bill to pass. ord Cairns is very bitterly spoken of. 'It is to be gretted that an eminent law lord, long cherished d trusted by the brethren, should have so basely trayed the cause of Protestantism by an unholy mpact with the enemies of religious trath.' dress, however, speaks reasonably on all other subits. Tenant-right is demanded, for Ulster as well for other parts of Ireland. The present governnt is declared sufficient to overcome dissatisfacn in Ireland Secular education, free from the turbing influences of the clergy of all denominane, is demanded as a necessity; and the rights of laity are upheld in the Free Church - Telegraph. O'Donovan Rossa has been returned by the Sheriff member for Tipperary, and he is described in the urn itself as of Portland Prison. Mr. Heron will mediately lodge in the Common Pleas in Ireland a ition against the return, on the ground that the sted member was ineligible at the time of the ction. Of this there is no doubt; but, neverthei, the formalities of a petition must be observed. selection judge will go down in atate. Formal of will be given that he was a convicted felon at time of the election. It will be proved that noof his incapacity was given to the electors at the i, and a sufficient number of votes will be struck to place Mr. Heron in a majority, and he will then leclared to have been duly elected, and the rewill be amended a coordingly .- Law Times:

you threaten; no notes in with agrarian oppres against which such a weapon can be properly or propose. It has no connexion with the tumbling of efficiently used. Emissaries from America do not at houses or the 'tumbling' of landlords. The hopes the present time pervade Ireland administering the houses or the 'tumoning of indufords. The hopes of the national party are set upon other and larger fedian oath, tampering with soldiers, or organising objects than these. You complain that although one of the admitted grievances of Ireland is redress to not meet, nor does drilling go on. If the odd and the redress of another is promised the uttered, and the redress of another is promised the uttered, and the redress of another is promised the uttered, and the redress of another is promised to be uttered. ed, and too recrees or another to promised the direct remain conspirately see not extinct, its most violent ance of what you call treason command, it may be, operations are practically suspended in Ireland. The can prosecute the reckless men whose seditions land treated them with contumely while every the naturation of the long considered speeches and writings kindle the flume. It is possible treason; it is the expression of the long considered speeches and writings kindle the flume. It is possible tresson; it is the service of the whole nation. The erand matured judgment of the whole nation. The erand matured judgment of the whole nation. The erand that these things may have to be done. A torchight and matured judgment of Imperial legislation, set on foot in 1800, procession which was to have taken place at Liperiment of Imperial patential failed by the mariab on Walter and natural patentials of the procession which was to have taken place at Liperiment of the patential periment of introductionally failed failed by the merick on Wednesday was abundoned. The military has signally and notoriously failed failed by the has signally and notificedly large and in Ireland, were under arms - police patrolled the streets, and sentiments to wirds the Fenimus and the Governand, indeed, of the south at this or that notorious grie- preparation that some families did not retire to vance has remainded to the for 70 years shown no are at present held in readiness to move to Ireland, the British and no disposition to redress the grievances except those destined to carry out the customary reliefs. The Dublin correspondent of the Times says that people are beginning to view the condition of the country with less apprehension than was lately felt. This improved state of feeling is probably due in a great measure to the visible signs of determinanotion that the populace had got the reing, and would over brow authority and order, is dispelled by the action of the Government.

LORD PORTARLINGTON ON FIXITY OF TENURE. + Lord Portarlington has written a letter to the Freemen's the Government nader which we live is a very bad Journal, which that paper describes as frank, manly. the Government for our country Lord Macaulay, in and generous, in which his lordship says he is quite willing to subscribe to the term 'fixity of tenure,' if it really mean, as he is assured by the Freeman 'that the tenant shall not be removed without pijing him the full value of his property in that holding, and compensating him for the loss of such removal. This' says his lordship, 'seems to me but fair and just We require a measure which shall define what is the tenant's property, and also how it is to be estimated from the mere tillers of the earth. The revenues of | whether it consists in unexhausted improvements in the soil or in buildings erected by him on his holding. There would also arise the question how far in cases when the tenant had paid a sum of money on entereminence except by becoming, in speech and in ing his farm, the value of that payment should be recouped to him again. As to the farm itself, I venture respectfully to submit that it belongs to the owner of the property, and not to the tenant in occudirectly opposed to the interest of her rulers that she pation; though, I confess it is a bold assertion in these times to make. To my mind 'fixity of tenure,' as described in all the speeches at the late ten no right meetings, is simply, when stripped of the fine words under which its real meaning is cloaked, an invitation to the honest industrious tenant farmers of Ireland, to join together in a gigantic 'felony' on their landlords by seizing on their lands, subject to a quit rent to the present owners. And as to the words, 'fair rents' it is, in other words a demand for a fresh valuation of the rental by the State, which though in many cases it would increase the landlord's income by one-third, would prove a source of annoyance and wrong to the tenantry at large.'

A new element of Irish disorder has recently added itself to the many that already existed. Orangeism has split up into two sections, and what is known as Democratic Orangeism is becoming the bosom friend their Bible, and to promote the Repeal of the Union with a view of having a free fight with their Papist tallest possible language. They are delighted with the election of Rossa, and long to see Luby returned. They do not wish to do snything particular at present, except to urge other people to elect convicts. But they intimate that they are hating Eugland like poison, and ready some day to do somebody mischief right in their prophecies last session. We have alienated our Protestant garrison in the north, we have impired the lower orders with the belief that concession may be wrung by sufficient violence, and we have filled the tenants certainly, and the priests possibly, with hopes that will not be fulfilled. In the long run all that we have done and are doing may bear fruit, and then it may be recognized even consequences to show themselves The prophets of evil naturally crow a little, and we must allow them their right to do so. They are not at all likely to shake the faith of those who do not busy themselves with grand schemes of pacification, and do not proo your prosperity may be strong enough to complete | fess to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas, or according to the ideas which the noisiest Irishmen say are the real Irish ideas; but who simply take each proposed measure as it comes forward and ask whether it is just The Democratic Orangemen should take no mixing bits of green ribbon with their old yellow rosettes, and give it to be unders ood that they are now all for Erin, and independence cannot affect the opinions of those who simply thought that it was unjust to keep up an established religion as a mere symbol of conquest, and who now think that, if the tenant has customary rights, he should have those rights recognized by law .- Saturday Review, Dec. 11.

THE WAR AGAINST THE Priests .- We wish to tell them this was the manner in which the bloody French | as to the Fenians and the Government. He said :-revolution was commenced, when the clergy were proscribed, the alter overturned, and the goddes of reason enthroned for public worship! This, too, was the manner in which the vile work commenced which has made Italy a spectacle to be gazed at with horror. Bishops were insulted, priests malt eated and murdered, and the Holy Father himself-the kindest ruler in christendom - denounced as a tyrant and despot. The evil work was commenced by the vilest characters of the country - the thieves and cutthroats-and the timid people - like those in the Dun dalk Court-House-did not like to get into close quarters with the roffians, and so the latter prevailed, and Italy has been trampled upon and plundered by a small minority of the population. This, we have no doubt, is the sort of rule that is being prepared for Ireland, if her priests and people submit to it. We are to be at the mercy of puid hirelings set upon us by rabid Dublin journalists, who care fittle for the consequences, if they can gratify their foolish ambition. We must speak only what they approve of, and do nothing to redress the wrongs of millions, unless we release forty men who suffer in English prisons. We confess we are not prepared to submit to such tyranny. We must have leave to speak; we must have permission to state the wrongs that op-press us, and to call for redress. Unless this is con caded, we would rather go back to the penal code enacted by England, somer than live under a system of native tyranny, in which we would be gagged as well as fettered. It is really a serious-matter; one that concerns every frishman. We have merely shouting at present ; but the next move may be to take off our heads, and we may as well stand up now and nip the evil in the bud, as be obliged to grapple with it when it becomes more formidable. Let the people have courage and whenever they meet it let them strike it down .- Dundalk Democrat. CORANGE LOYALTY .- The 'Duke of York Orange

Lodge' came out in force yesterday evening, to illustrate the principles of the 'loyal Orange institution.' They assembled in the Molesworth Hall, and after tea the Worsbipful Master took the chair, and the company prepared to hear addresses from some distinguished brethren. After the delivery of what is stated to have been an excellent address from a rav. gentleman, and an admirable address from an-The Daily News says:— other on Protestantism, Mr. W. Jonnstone, M. F., was summarily put for a Soder and Man, instead of a sode and brandy.

The is no evidence in support of the rumour that who was received with enthusiasm, proceeded to be in the summarily put for a Soder and Man, instead of a sode and brandy.

The desired of a sode and brandy. other on Protestantism, Mr. W. Johnstone, M.P. Government proposes to suspend the Habeas speak on the Orange institution as a religious and 'No surrender.' [Loud cheers.] 1940 - Albert Weitz, Hotel Stranger C aria sandi d

the nation. It has no fears of the vigorous measures | Corpus Act in Ireland. The danger and difficulties | political organization. He expressed satisfaction at | British Empire for the maintenance of the cause which they loved and cherished, and for which every Orangemen was prepared to lay down his life. It was time, however, that they should make their voices heard in the Senate as an independent party. Con servatives and Liberals alike bated the Orange institutions, and the leaders would gladly see the day when they no longer existed. The statesmen of Engconsideration was paid to the demands which came through Cardinal Cullen from the Court of Rome The Cardinal's name was received with groups. The hon, member went on to express the following loyal

> We see arrayed in many a procession, and assembling in many a meeting, those who holdly and fearlessly proclaim their twofold hostility to England and the priest craft, and we see men endeavoring to establish a Fenian Republic in Irela d (bisses) under a mistaken sense or misguided feeling of a tionality. But, for my part, I must say that, little simpathy as I bave and as you have with the Fenine, between them and Cardinal Cullen and the Ultramentanes I tion and energy on the pirt of the Executive. The could have no besitation in choosing the honest Fenian-who bates the Uitramontana domination - as, at least, an open and avowed for that we can meet as such and know what he is, and as such is much preferable to the jesuitical hypocrisy of those who one day profess to be Fenians to frighten England, and at another day be exceeding toyal to keep down the Fenian confederacy I hold it is no part of the duty of Urangemen to fire a shot or draw a sword between the English Government and the Feniana (Buthusiastic cheers) The Government of England have got into difficulty [hear, hear] Ther calculat ed to a certain extent, upon the loyal party in Ireland; they have imagined that the Oring-men and Protestants were like a spaniel- the more you kick it the more it will lick you [laughter and cheers]. I think it is high time that we should tell the Government and the English people that, if there is to be a fight, or an attempt to set up a Fenian Republic, the Orangemen will stand aside and will protect themselves, maintain their Protestant religion, and protect their homes and hearths, and let the English Government and the Fenjane fight it out between them [cheere] [A Voice- 'You have hit the pail on the head.] A grievous wrong has been done to the Protestants of Ireland in the last Session of Parliament, but the wrong must not be dwelt on too much by us, so as to make us fall into the hands of the Jesuits, who would seek to divide us from those true and loyal Bible Protestants in England and Scotland who would not end will not see the Protestants of Ireland any longer trampled upon. And now that we have been placed on a platform of religious equality no called, we shall show England, Scotland, and the world that we are not afraid to do honour to our race and creed, when we stand on the platform of moral and intellectual ascendency. I have merely to say in conclusion that, wearing as I do to-night the seal and medal presented to me by the Appren tice Boys of Derry, on the 12th of August (loud cheers). I cannot forget, and you will not forget, that liberty and life are now threatened in this land, and of Fenianism. The programme of this section of the the eye of every Protestant and of every Orangeman Irish political world appears to be to hate Lord will be fixed on Derry. Threats have been usef Irish political world appears to be to hate Lord will be fixed on Derry. Threats have been used Cairns with their whole heart, and to hate Mr. hitherto, and the Roman Catholic Bishop there has Gladstone, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, and Mr. Distile stated, used his influence, and prevented an atraeli, with very nearly their whole heart, to cling to tack upon the peaceable commemoration of Derry's great anniversary. Whether the Most Rev. Doctor. has gone to the Œcamenical Council at Rome I can fellow countrymen. Their representatives taik the not may but at all events the Protestants of the North will hold him accountable for the conduct of those members of his flock who obeyed him in times past. If we find that they break loose on the present occa sion, and that there is any attempt to disturb the peace, we shall bear in mind that he has not used his influence to save the lives of the Protestants of Ul-It must be owned that the Conservatives were quite ster. The 7th (18th) of December, which we com memorate is the anniversity of the closing of the gates of Derry upon those who were going to massacre the Protestants of Ireland Shall we allow that glerious anniversary to be bushed up? Shall that glorious flag, which is the sacrament of liberty for ever, be torn down while there is a Protestant or an Orangeman in Iretand? (Lond cries of 'Never,' and cheers.) No : we say no. Protestantism is religion by Conservatives, that no other policy could have and liberty combined. They were wedded in the flig succeeded. But at present we are feeling the bad of an Orange prince, when he assumed for his motto consequences before there has been time for the good | The Protestant religion and liberties of England I will maintain. The crimson barner reminds us of the Protestant religion and liberties of this land. which we, the Orangemen of Ireland, will never sur-

render. (Loud cheers and Kentish fire.)' Captain Madden, D. G. M., of Monaghan who ilso got a warm reception, spoke to the same effect. He eulogised the instruction as the only one which embraced Protestants of all denominations-in fact all who take the Bible for their support. He allude? to a rumour that the Government intended to declare the Orange Society illegal, and said that if that were done they would crop up in some other form, and it would be found that, like their other organizations. they were scotched, but not killed He characterized it as a disgrace to the age that the Party Processions Act remained on the Statue book, while the Government did not enforce it against the Fenians For his own part, he never would attempt to enforce it again. The gallant captain then, following the lead of Mr. Johnstone, expressed himself in similar terms

'Although he had no sympathy with Fenianism he believed the men of Pipperary had returned an honest man, O'Donovan Rossa, M.P., in the place of Denis Caulfield Heron, the Government nominee. (Great cheering.) They were rapidly approaching a crisis in this country, and Gladstone's Government having sown the wind, were shortly about to read the whirlwind, if they might judge from appearances.

(Applause.) What should be the conduct of the Orangemen of Ireland at this time? Should they volunteer to help the Government? By no means (Cheers.) Let them do their own dirty work, and le the Orangemen not give them the slightest assistance They did not fear the Fenians; they never did the Orangemen any barm; and if they wanted to quarre with them they would not be triming their green scarfs with the orange and wearing green and orange rosettes. (Cheers.) Time enough for them to cry out when they are burt. Till then let them abide the issue with the most supreme indifference. and let Government, Femians, and Ribbonmen al slash away at each other to their heart's content. [Loud cheers.] He sincerely trusted that the convict Luby may be returned M.P. for another constituency, as the Fenians threatened to do. [Cheers.] For if the Devil was returned for Cork, and one of his angels for Galway, so much the better. It woul teach the time serving Government exactly what their messages of peace were worth, and what a sweet hodge podge they had made of the dish they had cooked for Ireland. Bright and Gladstone pie [hisses] might look very fine to the Irish people, but they who had to eat it in Ireland don't find it so very good, and it was none the better for being seasoned with Cairns and Disraeli sauce. [Grosus and loud cheers. 1 Lord Cairne, they would be glad to hear, was about to retire from the leadership of the Conservatives of the House of L rds. In conclusion, he would say that the country was in as bad a state as if not quite, at their wits' end. The Habeas Corpus scandalize the Rev. Reuben Batler, by using his pipe Act was again to be suspended, and the screw in the parish church, of Rosnesth, on the cold winter

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Mr. Foster, G. M., of Do legal, pointed the moral But he could not be brought to see the error of his the nation. It has no fears of the vigorous measures, you which have now to be contended with are not those the fact that the society is extending, and said that a of the other addresses, by delivering one on Irish you threaten; no hope in the remedial measures, you which have now to be contended with are not those the fact that the society is extending, and said that a of the other addresses, by delivering one on Irish that no connexion with agrarian oppres against which such a weapon can be properly or million of Orangemen were banded together in the Protestant patriotism; its duties and responsibilities.' It was in the same tone, and was received with equal approval. - Times Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Two Protestant dignitaries, one of the Establishment, viz., the Archbishop of Canterbury, the other Mr. Spurgeon, of the Newington Tabernacle, have been very ill, the former seriously so; we rejoice to bear that they are both better. His Grace has been moved from his bed to a sofa and is gra gually recov ring the use of his left side. Mr. Spurgeon has recovered sufficiently to go to Paris.

The Times,' considering the claims of the America can Government against England, ease that the case of the Alabama is the only plausible one presented, and even there the fault is due to Union cruisers for permitting her escape; England, therefore, need not fear a resumption of negotiations or reference of the claims to an arbitrator.

Already we can form some judgment of the probable results of the Council. The Japsenist Archbisbop of Utrecht, and his two Suffragans of Haarlem and Deventer two long separated from Catholic unity, are said to have resolved to present themselves at Rome. In England, several of the Ritualistic churches have testified their faith in the work of the Council by the 'celebrations' and communions they have been offering for its success. In a village church near Obeltenham, three 'calebrations,' as our Aughean friends call them, took place for this intention on Wednesday last. - Tablet.

WANTED -A nobleman to lend the Opposition in the House of Lords. He must be cleanly, scher, and nossess property, having a quoting acquaintance with Horace, and a reasonable knowledge of geography, and be a fluent speaker. He must not write in any review or newspaper, nor must be have any Liberal proclivities. Temper not an object, as Scotch dukes are aggravating. Theological views not insisted on, but he must stand well with the Episcopal bench. Must know how to take orders from his Chief in the House of Commons. Must have no per sonal dislikes, but be able to be very offensive on occasions Must not be too old to sit out a heavy debate. Will be allowed to keep racers, and indulge in the other recreations of his class, but is not to be considered a turf man .- Photograph and testimo nials to be addressed, 'Ixion,' I, Grosevnor gate, W. Silence a poli e negative. No law-lords need apply. -Punch.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND THE RITUALISTS -A fresh deciaion has been given in the case of Mr. Mackonochie That gentleman was accused of not having obeyed the monition which required him not to burn candles during the Communion Service, not to elevate the elements, and not to kreel during the Prayer of Consecration On the first head he is acquitted, it being proved that the candies were put out before the Communion Service began. His defence on the other two is, that be did not elevate above his head, as he was forbidden to do, or actually, except perhaps sometimes, touch the ground with his knee. The plea was, as might be expected, not very satisfactory to the Committee, but on the ground that Mr. Mackonochie had shown an intention to obey the letter of the monition, though not its spirit, he was let off with payment of the costs. - Tablet.

PAUPER INFIMARY. - John Presneil, aged sixty three, was on November 22 in the Shoreditch Pauper Infirmary, delirious, and shouting for tobacco. Mrs. Hart, the paid nurse, angry at the noise, held a band. kerchief over his mouth for two minutes, and on its removal Presnell shricked 'Murder!' A nauper wardsman named Clarke then put a handkerchief over his mouth, and was going to tie it behind his heid, when Mrs. Hart stopped him, and saving, 'I'll soon quiet him?' poured some morphia down his throat. man never stirred again till, twenty-three hours after. he died The facts were clearly proved, and indeed admitted by the accused; but the morphia had all been absorbed, and the surgeons thought that, judging from the time that elapsed, it had not caused death Death from dropsy was given, with a censure against Hart and Clarke. Is the law against aggravated assault suspended in Workhouses as well as the Sixth Commandment? Note that, for the first time we remember, the public in Court hissed and hooted the officials.

THE IRREGONCILABLES. - The French Government offers freedom and tranquility with a reformed constitution: the Irroconcilables answer-' We will have no constitution but our own will, and no ruler save King Mob: the English Government renounces the cruel system of its ancestors and, after saving Ireland from famine and civil war, begins to do ber justice and proves a true anxiety to make that justice prompt and complete: the Irish Irreconcilables reply - We reject your justice and yourselves; give us our Funian convicts!' There is however, a painful difference in the extenuating circumstances of the two offending classes: France can at least plead that Mexican extravagance was a thing of only yes terday, and that the Prussian aggrandizement is going on even to day; but Ireland, in order to seek for excuses for rebellion, must go back to years long past. An extinct generation of Englishmen cruelly persecuted Irish Oatholics, and therefore Fenians revolt against the Catholic Church, and madly con pire to overthrow just and generous benefactors. In the end, at all events, if men of this kind could have their way, there would be no difference whatever; -after a short period of anarchy and crime, the rebel rulers would be burled by general indignation into exile or to death, and a military despotism would inevitably be established in their stead .-Fiercely as they hate the rights of property, both Fenians and Irreconcilables hate the claims of religion still more: and they will all find, sooner or later - and the sooner the better for Ireland and for France-that, with all their frantic fury, they cannot fight against God. The contempt which these misguided factions inspire in their respective countries is best shown by the most vulgar of all tests - the money market. In times of distacbance or of war, the price of the Freuch Three per cent. Government funds usually varies from 66 to 68 francs; it is now above 72 francs. Righteen years purchase would, in ordinary times be considered a toir price for an Irish farm; lands have been sold within the last few days in the very centre of disaffection, and have produced prices rising even to twenty four years' purchase In spite of Fenians and Irreconcilables, Napoleon and Gladstone command very evidently the confidence of monied men. There is another source of consolation—and though but a little one, we must candidly admit it—in this sad comparison between the two factions of disorder. In Ireland O'Donovan Rosss, although elected, obtained little more than 1,000 votes - while in France, Barbes, although not elected, found upwards of 3,000 adherents; moreover, while Paris has actually elected Rochefort, Tipperary has never even nominated Mr. Bradlaugh. - London Tablet. FREEDOM OF OPINION AND ACTION. - There is a re-

freshing boldness in the assertion of constitutional right to liberty of opinion and action in the proceedings of a Scotch butcher the other day. In one of the Parish churches in a large seaport town on the pulled out his pipe, lighted it and began to smoke. butcher's pipe on the contrary was summerty pure for a bouter's Journal Study of the first property and the butcher brought before the Minister — Chamber's Journal Study of the study of t

ways. He said he could smoke in the Theatre, and could not understand why he could not smoke in the Church, and so went off devolutions the persecution to which he was exposed.—Mont. Herald.

BROAD UNURCH - One of the Liberal Clergy came forward to state the case of his party in the Pa'l Mall Gazette of Saturday last. He thinks that his friends should admit most of the charges brought against them, and content themselves with pleading not guilty ' to the charge of aishonesty. They should acknowledge that they use words in a non-netural ense, and make it clearly understood what they mean by them. They can thus use the existing formularies 'till they can get better ones.' 'We should have to bear in mind.' the writer says, in the name of those whose case he is putting, that any doctrine, such as the infailibility of the Bible, rests as much on human testimony, and is as much a matter of tradition, as the supremacy of Rome or the infall bility of the Pope. No doubt the Reformers did not contemplate so summary an application of their own principles, but 'the Reformation was not so much the settlement of one question as the unsettlement of many. Protestentism, rightly understood is not the last word of an old Church, but the first word of a new one! In a word, the writer and his friends deny to the separate documents of Old and New Testaments the c'aim of infallibility, and to the Bib!e as a whole the kind of reverence which is given to an idol.' But they 'fully admit that it contains a record of God's dealings with man, and a Divine idea of human life. We have here a perfectly fair statement of the residuom which remains after the solvent of Protestantism has been applied for three hundred years: as we are informed that the process is to be perpetual, what does the writer imagine will be left three hundred years heres? For to believe that any old questions must not be re-opened is, he says, the Roman, not the Protestant view of religion. - Tablet.

What are the errors that the Council of the Vati. can will have to confront? Not the doctrinal heresies of the 16th century; for these have passed away. They have resolved themselves into Ration. alism and the negation of all Divine or infallible authority. The Protesfants of the IG b century rejected the infallible teaching of the Church for the infallible teaching of the Bible; they have now cast out the infallibility of the B.ble, and admit no infallible teaching whatever. France Bolgium, Switz rland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal are divided into Catholics and Infidels. Germany is honeycombed with Rationalism; the United States have surpassed all other nations in the rejection of the supernatural; England, where it is not turning towards the Church is settling into Naturalism and Paganism without a mythology. One of our leading journals declares that any form of dogmatic religion is opposed to civilization; another calls Christianity in question; a third maintains that religious belief is a matter of mere taste and expediency. Goveraments in like manner have everywhere divorced themselves from the Oburch, and are guided by the merest Pagan motives of expediency in all their religious appointments The most religious Premier of the century in this country, if we except perhaps Lord Aberdeen, has just found it necessary to make sacrifice of his personal religious convictions at the altar of popular expediency, or else to announce his conversion to the Rationalism of the day. The characteristic errors of the day are apparent-the rejection of infallible authority, and the substitution of Naturalism for the doctrine of Reveletion. The Council will point out the opposite truths with steady and unerring hand. Whether it will condemn each separately, or whether it will proclaim the infallable authority of the Pontiff to condemn them when teaching ex-cathedra, we know not This will be as it shall seem good to the Holy Ghost.'- Tablet.

ANTI-Council Meetings .- The Feast of the Immagulate Conception was duly honoured this week by Protestants in London after their own peculiar shion. They held three meetings against the Octhelic Church The Presbyterus of Scotland was not, however, content with denouncing Rome; he had a little spare venom to bestow on the poor dear persecuted Ritualists. The report states him to have said that these persons began to feel, too, that their union with Rome was blasted for ever; that they must either go back to the 'miserable' Thirtynine Articles or constitute a new Catholic Church of their own, which he certainly thought would be the best thing after all for them. He admired the Pope in one sense, because he stuck fast to his principles ; but he had no respect for those who look Pape just as much as suited them, and from the Protestant Church its stipends and other things, and then gracefully tried to balance themselves between the two.' At the Freemason's Hall the Hon, and Rev. Bantist W Neel joined his feeble voice to the previous more powerful utterances of Vgr Dupanioup, and invoked Reaven to prevent the definition of the Pone's infall bility The Bishop of Orleans may also recken amongs: his freethinking supporters the Anglo Con-tinental Society, which met on the same Feast day, at Willia Reoms, with the Bishop of Ely in the chair, and resolved that the unity of the Christian Church could not be obtained by a declaration of the infallibility of ' the head of one Church.' But it strikes the Catholic mind at once that Obristian units would be terribly emburrassed if it had to acknowledge infallible bends of several Oburches. - Tablet

THE CLERICAL MARKET - It may not be generally tnown that there are establishments in town where dergymen of the Church of England can be obtained n the same manner, except that they are not 'oc view.' as bired demes ics. 'Strong, active, willing,' clergymen, as maids-of-all-work, advertise themselves; clergymen with or without encumbrances; clergymen who, in addition to thoroughly performing the duties of their office, will throw in an extra or two such as ' can intone,' can train a choir,' just as the lady's maid intimates she can 'dress hair,' or understands millinery.' A good plain, clergyman can be procured at a very reasonable rate, and a chaplain for private use at almost next to nothing. There are periodicals also -- two of which are now lying before us — which concern themselves solely with that curious branch of social economy, the supply and demand of ecclesiastics. It would abate the rancour of some of our radical friends, who are so given to cry out against the 'bloated Oburch,' and to see a purse-proud parson in every gentleman with a white tie to cast their eyes over these instructive pages. Their indignation would then be turned to wonder at the fact of so many divines being able to afford white ties at all. At this present writing there are, it seems, two hundred clergymen of the Church of England "wanting places," and the salaries they demand are certainly not of an ambi-tions character. There is only one man - who, with unconscious self satire, has described his 'views' as mederate-who ventures to demand £180 a year. Only seven aspire to £150. A single divine underbids those by ten pounds. Thirty five ask £120 and the other hundred and fifty or an of reverend gentiemen are actually going-or wanting to go-for £100 a year or less; going for a bundred (nine of them); going for £90 (three of them); going for £80 (six of them); going for £70 [eight of them]; going for £60 - the price of a butler - [four of them]; going for £50 [one of them]; and even [one of them] going for '10s 64 a service, and his traveling expenses;' Olyde, just as the sermon began the worthy Scot | below which, one is not surprised to find, clergymen of the Church of England are not to be had, but [we ever it was since '98, and was getting worse daily. He was in this respect but following the example or suppose are bought in septimes and in many parts the gracious Duncau, Captain of Knockdunder, who all these two hundred divines could be annually settle and order were almost at an end in many parts the gracious Duncau, Captain of Knockdunder, who all these two hundred divines could be annually settle and order were almost at an end in many parts the gracious Duncau, Captain of Knockdunder, who all these two hundred divines could be annually settle and order were almost at an end in many parts the gracious Duncau, Captain of Knockdunder, who all these two hundred divines could be annually settle and order were almost at an end in many parts. price paid for those of one bishop. Here is an opportunity for some good lady, attached to the clergy, clapped on tighter than ever. Another message of days, and sleeping all through the sermon in sumpeace, in the shape of a Land Bill, will shortly apmer weather. But the Captain was a man in aupear. Then follow more soldiers, more police, and thority, being Baron ballie to the Duke of Argyll; genial son of the church who is said, after an overmore taxes, and the wounds of Ireland would be and therefore not to be remoustrated with. But the night bowl of Bishop to have called in the morning

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE - JAN 7, 1870

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 663 Craig Street, by

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1870.

TO OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We take this opportunity of informing al Subscribers in arrears to this Office, that, wearied out with resterated and fruitless appeals to their sense of justice and common honesty, we have commenced handing over their accounts to a lawyer for collection; and shall for the future continue so to deal with all those who will not, except on compulsion, pay their just dehts.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Telegrams under date 1st inst., announced the formation of a new Ministry for France, but later reports would indicate that the arrangements are not complete, and that the era of responsible government has not been inaugurated. Affairs in Spain are as confused as ever; no progress whatever towards the establishment of a settled government for that distracted country has as yet been made.

The Fathers of the Council of the Vatican continue their labors, but of the results, we as yet know nothing. Whether the question of the so-called " personal" infallibility of the Pope will be so much as mooted is still uncertain; but Catholics who believe in the assistance of the Holy Ghost, will wait patiently, content to accept with child like faith whatever the Church may declare to be the truth.

There have been no disturbances in Ireland. though we regret to say that agrarian outrages of great atrocity are still rife. It may be hoped that the measures which Mr. Gladstone will soon lay before the country may have a beneficial effect.

From the Red River we learn that Mr. Mc-Dougall, we know not what his official title is. or whether he be really a Lieut .- Governor or Bo, is falling back, and that for the moment the full view of the proceedings in the Aula itself policy of the insurgents is triumphant. It is a bad business, and has been sadly mismanaged.

THE COUNCIL.

To the exclusion of other matter, of very secondary importance, we give such accounts of here, too, were assembled the deputations of Basilican the opening of the great Council of the Vatican, as we can glean from our Catholic exchanges. Again, however, we must ward our readers not to believe one word they may read upon the subject in any of the Protestant journals, whose editors and correspondents have no means of knowing anything that takes place amongst the members of the Holy Synod. The proceedings are secret, and will be divulged when, and is such measure, as shall appear fit to the Sovereign Pontiff, and his advisers. Our first extract is from the London Tablet, which publishes a supplement, during the session of the Council, under the appropriate title of The Vatican :-

THE OPENING OF THE CHOUNENIGAL COUNCIL.

ROME, December 16 -The Eve of the Immaculate Conception is the date trom which anything like a detailed description of the opening of the Council, must begin, and it is difficult to give any just idea of the proceedings to readers at a distance and nnacquainted with the localities and usages of the Vatioun, unless they have previously studied the detailed order of the ceremonial and the description of the Aula Conciliaris which I forwarded to you last week. The very vastness of the Basilica militates against any single spectator witnessing the entire ceremony, while the musical and unfamiliar rite peculiar to the opening and which no previous experience assists him to follow is necessarily most confusing.

On the morning of the 7th of December every altar in Rome was crowded with communicants for the intentions of the Pope, thousands of persons choosing that day to falfil their jubilee. From day-break the masses went on without interuption till nearly one, alike in the parochial and conventual churches, an immense number being celebrated by the foreign clergy and Bishops living within reach. The Vigil was observed as a strict fast, many of the more devont Roman families keeping it on bread and vegetables in the primitive fashion. At midday the batteries of S. Angelo and the belfries of Rome simultaneously announced that the day was come, which had been so long and so ardently desired by the lovers of the Church and feared by her enemies, which was set for the recurrection of many, and by God's mercy we may hope for the fall of none; which to the seperated churches is a loving call to

Unthread the rude eye of rebellion, And welcome back again disparded Faith,

and which to every living Catholic is a message of hope, of courage, and united action for the latest and most deadly struggle the Church may perhaps be

engaged in. Towards two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the Pinzsa of the SS. XII Apostoli was thronged with exerisges, and the troops took up their position round the square. The balconies of the Odescalchi, Ruffo

Palezzo Savorelli were draped with scarlet, and arras tently rainy on the pravious days, as it has been since, was fine enough to permit the Roman people to testify by their presence in unusual numbers their joy on the occasion and their loyalty to the Holy Father, Romagnoli, Milanese, Tuscan, and Umbrian visitors wird with the most enthusiastic among the French and German pilgrims in the heartiness of their cheers as the Pope's outriders came in sight at half-past three, by which time the church was densely crowded.

The Pope entered from the sacristy door and passed into the sanctuary, which was one biaze of light and there, surrounded by the Sacred College and the Prelates of his Household, assisted at the chaunting of the Livanies and then, rising, in a clear and distinct voice intoned the 'Te Deum' in which the choir and the whole assembly joined with a fervour which left no doubt of their love for the Immaculate Mother of God, or of their joy in the definition of her most glorious privilege. The Pope gave the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and then returned to the sacristy where most of the Royal personages present waited to receive his blessing and offer their congratulations on the appiversary and their warmest wishes for the Council and its success. The Pope's count-enance was radiant with faith and courage and his voice was remarkably clear and free from weakness.

The cannon of S. Angelo ushered in the morning of the Immaculate Conception, and the great Portifical banners were run up on the bastions of the fort. The whole garrison of Rome was under arms, and had the weather been fine, the city would have off red a spectacle of outward rejoicing and gaiety, light and movement and colour, rarely equalled even in ber long register of pageantry and festal celebrations. The rain, however, alas ! fell in torrents during the previous night and continued without cessation during the whole day rendering the streets one mass of black mud, and rendering it difficult to reach S. Peter's save in a conveyance of some kind. In spite of all obstacles, however the crowd did make its way there shorily after five o'clock and the doors were besieged by sight-seers long before the opening.

At seven the bridge of S. Angelo was blocked up with privileged carriages and foot passengers, smong whom were to be distinguished more than one poor Missionary Bishop not able to find a carriage, and making his way to the scene of action under the shelter of an immense umbrella. The magnificent car riages of the Cardinals and ambassadors were shorn of half their splendour by the oil-skin coverings necessitated by the weather, and a more dreary scene could scarcely be witnessed than the exterior aspect of S. Peter's in the grey of a December morning with the adjuncts of heavy rain and a full scirocco All the beauty of the king's daughter was evidently to be within, and so we found it. when on entering the Besilica by the door of S. Martha, the wonderful spectacle was revealed by the removal of the lower part of the screen which cut off the transept, leaving the Hall of Conneil exposed to public view.

A battalion of Zouaves was on guard in the nave forming the avenue along which the procession was to pass, the Comte de Nervesux being the commanding officer, with a company of the Swiss rifl-men un der Captain de Courten, and of the Swiss Guard under Captains Schmidt and Pfyffer, and two companies of the Palatine Guard, surrounded the Confession of S. Peter, on the bigh altar on which the Adorable Sacrament was exposed amid heavy wax torches and massive silver candelabra.

The statue of S. Peter was robed and crowned as on great fensts, and the Loggie of S. Veronica, S. Longinus, S. Andrew, and S. Helena were draped and illuminated, and on the former the major relics were exposed in the latter part of the day

The clowd soon became dense, nearly 100,000 persons it is carculated having been present during the procession, which appeared to be the great point of interest, and a fearful crush took place near the Navicella in consequence of the Palatine Guard arriving too late, and having to dislodge an immense body of spectators who had taken up their places exactly in the line of the intended procession. I need not say that all could not be satisfied by a view of the ceremonies and the very limited space assigned to even the hab itues of Pontifical functions prevented any, save the Prelates a few of the Roman princes, and a still smaller hody of favoured strangers, from obtaining s

At half past eight the boom of the cannon aurounced to us that the procession was forming in the Upper Atrium, and that the Pope was leaving his apart. ments. Your readers will imagine themselves on the line of the procession exactly opposite the Julian Chapel of the Besilica, where vespers are ordinarily sung by the canons, the light bring the best at this point for witnessing the passage of the Fathers; and and parochial churches whose clergy claimed the right to join the procession. They were vested in cotta and stole, and were beaded in each division by their respective crosses carried by an acolyte, and waited the arrival of the great procession before the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, opposite that of the CARODE

The great gates were thrown back, and through them came the sweet and powerful chaunt of the Veni Creator, sung by the cantors of the Sixtine Chapel, who heralded the entry of the procession. Next came the Papal Orossbesrer, carrying the Processional Cross, presented a few days since to the Pope by Lord Bute, and first made use of on the occasion of the Council.

The prelates of the Paval household followed among whom were Mgrs Howard, Stonor, Bastide, Daniel, Waslmont, and Patterson.

As the long line defiled up S. Peter's the interest of the crowd of spectators increased. On every side were heard questions as to who were the different bishops, and the greatest curiosity was evinced as to which were Mgr Dupanloup and Mgr Varet especially this principally from the Italian part of the andience, whose readings in the Civilta and Unita Cattolica have led them to take a lively interest in the pending questions.

The royal personages present at the opening were HI.R.M. the Empress of Austria, H.M. the King of Naples, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Tuscany, the Duke and Duchess of Parma, the Counts and Countesses of Trani, Trapani, Girgenti, Caserta, Bari, H. M. the Queen of Wartemburg, and H. I.H. the Grand Duchess Vers Constantinowns. Among the thousands of distinguished visitors, those best known to your English readers are the Marquis of Bute, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, the Countess of Jersey, Lord De Tabley, Messrs. Howard of Corby, Boderham of Rotherwas, Stourton, Wegg-Prosser,

The coincidence of the words over the Pope's throne in the 'Aula' was universally remarked yesterday, 'I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail The words were there in 1867, and this coincidence is quite accidental.

the Holy Father :-

ALLOCUTION PROMOUNCED IN THE VATIDAN BASILICA AT THE OPENING OF THE HOLY (HOUMENICAL COUNCIL BY OUR MOST HOLY LORD POPE PIUS BY DIVING PROVI-DESCRIPTION THE EIGHT DAY OF DECEMBER

To the Bisbops of the Catholic World in the same Council assembled.

Venerable Brethree, - What by all Our vows and prayers We have been continually begging of God, that, namely, We should be enabled to celebrate with you the Œcumenical Council which we have summoned; this has by the marked and singular good. ness of God Himself been granted to Us, and fills Us with the utmost joy. Wherefore Our heart exalts in the Lord, and is filled with unspeakable consulation, for that on this most anspicious day, ballowed by the and Torlonia palaces, the French Embassy, and the | memory of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin

hangings, and the weather, which had been persistently rainy on the previous days, as it has been since, stronghold of the Catholic Religion; and We are gladdened by the sight of you who are called to bear a part of our solicitude.

You are here. Venerable Brethren, gathered together in the name of Christ (Matth. xviii 20) that with Us you may give tes imony to the Word of God and the Testimony of Jesus Christ [Apoc. i. 2]; and that with Us you may teach all men the way of God in truth [Matt. xxli 16]; and that under the guidance of the Holy Spirit you may judge [Act. x. 5. 19] with Us of the oppositions of knowledge falsely so called [1 Tim, vi. 20].

For at this time more than ever, now that the earth had mourned and faded away, infected by the inhabitants thereof [issi. zriv. 4. 5] zeal for the glory of God and the safety of the L rd's flock, re quires of us to surround Sion, and to encompass her, and to tell her towers, and to set Our hearts in her streogth [Panlm xlvii 13. 14]

For you see, Venerable Brothren, with what fury the oldenemy of mankind has ettacked and still continues to attack the House of the Lord which

holines; becometh To bim is due that disastrons conspiracy of the impious so widely spread which strong in union, powerful in resources, fenced round with ordinances. and making liberty a cloak for malire[i. Pet. 1i., 16]. censes not to wage a cruel war, disgraced by every atrocity, against the Holy Church of Christ. You know well the nature of this war, its fierceness, its weapons, its successes; and its purposes You have ever present before you, how those sound doctrines on which rests haman society, in its various ranks, are disordered and obscured: how deplorably all the rules of right are turned to wrong; how manifold are the forms employed of falsebood and corruption, while the saving bonds of justice, honor, and au thority are loosened; the vilest passions are influmed, and the Ohristian faith is uprooted from the couls of men; so that if any schemes and endeavors of the wicked could avail for the destruction of the Oburch of God, we might at this very time fear her approaching downfall But nothing is more powerful han the Church' - they are the words of S. Chrysostom - the Church is stronger than heaven itself Heaven and earth shall pass away; but My words snall not pass away.' What words are these?' Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church: and the gates of hell shall not prevail

against it.' '-Homil. ante Ezil. n. 1.

And although the City of the Lord of Hosts, the City of our God rests on a foundation that shall never be overthrown; yet when We see, and in Our inmost heart grieve over so wast an accumulation of ills, and the raip of so many souls, to avert which We would willingly lay down Our life; as We exercise on earth the office of the Eternal Pastor, and therefore must needs be more inflamed than others with zeal for the House of God: We deemed ourselves bound to adopt that course which offered most hope of healing the many wounds of the Church. -And often turning in Our mind that word of the Take counsel, gather a council;' Prophet Isaias, and considering that this remedy had often been successfully employed by Our predecessors in the ut most extremity of the Christian Church; after long continued prayers; after hearing the counsel of our Venerable Brethren the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Unurch, and after learning the desires of many holy Bishops: We have thought right to summon you, Venerable Brethres, who are the salt of the earth, the guardians and pastors of the flock of the Lord. to assemble at this Sea of Peter; and on this day through the gracious providence of God, Who has removed all that might hinder Our great undertaking, We celebrate with the ancient solemn rites, the opening of our holy Congregation. So various and so abundant is the feeling of love, Venerable Brethren, which We experience at this time, that We are unable to retain it in Our breast. For seeing you. We imagine that we behold the whole Catholic family. Our own most dear children, gathered around We think of the many pledges of love, of the many outbursts of fervent hearts by which, at your suggestion, under your guidance, and by your example Our children have shown and continue to show such admirable respect and affection for Us and for this Apostolic See : and full of this thought We cannot in this most honourable assembly, wherein you are gathered together, refrain from a solemn and and We most earnestly beseech God that the trial of imperfect. There were long and te sleo of the wretched fate of so many men, who are led astray and wander far from the way of truth and justice, and therefore of true happiness; and with desire We desire to help and save them, remembering the example of our Divise Redeemer and Master Jesus. Who came to seek and to save that which was lost. Moreover Our eyes are turned to this monument raised to the honour of the Prince of the Apostles in which we stand; they are turned on this cherished city, which by the loving kindness of God has not been delivered over as a spoil to the nations; they are turned on this Roman people, so dear to Us, by whose love, fidelity, and reverence We are always surrounded, and We are moved to extol the goodness of God Who has been pleased at this sesson more and more, to assure to Us the hope of His divine protection. But Our thoughts, Venerable Brethren, dwell chiefly upon you, whose care, earnest ness, and concord We now perceive to be of so great importance for promoting the glory of God: We notice the burning zeal which you have brought to the fulfilment of your task and in particular that admirable and most close union which exists between all of you and Us and this Apostolic Sea: than which union, in this season more even than in all Our former affictions, nothing can be more grateful to Us nothing more beneficial to the Church: and We rejoice vehemently in the Lord to see such dispositions in you, that We are forced to conceive a sure and well-founded hope of most rich and excellent fruits to be obtained from your coming together in this present Council. Never beretofore, perhaps, was war waged with more determination and more outning against the Kingdom of God; and never was there more need of that close union between the Priests of the Lord and the supreme Shepherd of His flock, which imparts so wonderful strength to the Church and, through the peculiar care of God, and through your excellent dispositions, this union has been maintained wi hout breach; so that it has become, and we trust will daily more and more become, a spectacle

to the world, to angels and to men. Wherefore, Venerable Brethren, be strong in the Lord; and in the name of the Most Holy Trinity, be sanctified in truth [J'ho, xvii, 19]; put on the whole armour of light, and join with Us in teaching the Way, the Truth, and the Life, for which men, so long the victims of countless disorders, must now needs yearn: join with Us in securing a return of peace for The following is the Allocution pronounced by all Kingdoms, law for the barbarian, calm for the monasteries, good order for the Church, discipline for the clergy, and for God an acceptable people. [S. Bern, de Considerat., iv. 4] God is standing in His holy place; He is in the midst of Us in Our councils and in Our acts; He, in this effort of His abundant mercy, has chosen We to be His ministers and fellow-labourers; and it behoves Us to be so devoted to this service that We now consecrate Our minds, Our hearts, Our strength to Him alone.

But conscious of Our own weakness We distrust Our powere, and Our eyes are raised, Our prayers are addressed, with confidence to Thee, Spirit of God. Thou Fount of true Light, and of the Wirdom of God, do Thou pour the illumination of Thy grace ibto Our minds, that We may see what is right, what is salutary what is most excellent: do Thou rule, mould, and direct Our bearts, that whatever this Council shall do may have a right beginning, prosperous course and a happy termination.

Mary Mother of God. We again see you before Us in | and holy hope, Thou Queen and bulwark of the rica, and from the burning deserts of Africa, from toils under the secure protection of Thy motherly care; and by Thy prayers to God gain for Us the grace to be ever One in spirit and One in heart.

Be you also with Us, ye Angels and Archangels and thou, too, Prince of the Apostles, Bessed Peter and thon, Fellow Apostle of Peter, Paul, Doctor o the Gentiles and Preacher of truth in the whole world; and all ye Saints of Heaven, ye especially whose relics we venerate in this place: by you powerful intercession procure for us that we may all faithfully folfil our ministry, and may receive mercy from God in the midst of His temple, to whom be honor and glory for ever and ever.

The following extracts are from the pen of the Times' correspondent, who of course writes like a beathen, with no more understanding of what was going on before his eyes, if so much -as might have had one of the cattle in the lowly stable of Betblehem, wherein, nigh two thousand years ago, unto us was born a Child, on whose shoulders is the government, whose name is called the Prince of Peace. Still the utterances even of such a one as the heathen Times' correspondent are worth listening to:— It was 10 before the Pope and Council arrived. As

the Pope descended from his airy throne at the airium

and also doffed his tiera in the presence of the Hist, the Bishops also took off their mitres, and the procession did not show over the shakoes and bayonets of the soldiers keeping the line. Gradually they took their places in the Council-hall, and through the vest portal-for all the world like the frontis ieces one sees in old books, I saw the first Council of the Vaticen They were all in white, at least all that ! could make out, and as they had tall white mitres when I firs' saw them the effect was too 'papery, too much like a thing done in cardboard. These mitres, however, were cometimes off, as the service required, and then the effect was better. The seats seemed nearly all occupied; indeed, there are more than 700 members of the Council here. Dup-nloup came yesterday, and I hear has a tail of 30 bishops but the Bishop of Poictiers also has a tail, and that a good one. Austria, Naples, Tuscany, Wurtemburg, and Parms were in the Royal tribune. As for the regulars and seculars that were to line the passage for the procession, as this was done by the soldiers the clergy fraternized with the laity, and I have to day been in close communion and contact with every rank, every order, every quality of the Roman Ca tholic Church. Of the service in the Hall and the proceedings of the Council, all that we could perceive was the chanting and singing, which was above all criticism. It was most harmonious, most majestic, most sweet, most beautiful, most persussive -all but convincing. It was soldom, indeed, and only in the most familiar parts of the service, that the multitude oined; for a good deal of the music was of that sort thich rather defies popular admixture. I have not done justice to the crowd. Of course London, with its three millions, can get up a larger multitude of men on a good many occasions; but it could not be anything like so strange, so motley, so picturesque and so surprising. Imagine all the figures in all the pictures of churches, countries, cities, villages, by all the Italian and all the Dutch artists, walking out of their frames, just as they are, and you have the crowd in which I have been wandering to-day, like a mote in a sunbeam. I have lived to day in company with Raphael, Titian, Paul Veronese, and also Teniers; for I have never seen more beautiful dresses, never more quaint, never more savage and uncouth. Seven hundred bishops, mare or less representing al! Ohristendom, were seen gathered round one altar, and one throne partaking of the same Divine mystery, and rendering homage, by turns to the same spiritual authority and power. As they put on their mitres or took them off, and as they came to the steps of the altar, or the foot of the common Spiritual Father, i was impossible not to feel the unity and the power of the Unurch which they represented. The eight was impressive to those prepared to be impressed, though it must have disappointed those who came to see show, and would hardly have satisfied the crowds who flocked into Rome to see the triumph of their public profession of Our great gratitude to them all; Sovereign. What reached the ear could not but be lious intervals their faith much more precious than gold may be silence. The sermon was injudiciously long, they found unto praise and glory and honour at the ap-pearing of Jesus Christ, (1. Peter, ix. 7). We think outer world. The Pope delivered his allocation with outer world. The Pope delivered his ellocation with much emphasis and gesture, but was interrupted by a cough, and probably did not say all he had on paper. " He said nothing political,' so I am told, though I don't see how he could avoid it. As to the singing, it was necessarily under difficulties. There could be no rehearsal or concord The verses of the Veni Creator were sung at long intervals, but very impressive. The choir was there in one place, and the responses, with the chief volume of sound in another. Where I stood I could not make out whence either came. The Pone was to chant the Litany, and the people about me said he was chanting it; but the voice rang so loud, so clear, and so musical that I could not believe it to come from so old a man The truth is he chanted three petitions made for the occasion, not the rest; but I suppose he put the spirit into the rest, for nothing could be more animated. The Te Deum, chanted by the choir and the Bishops alternately, the congregation joining. was magnificent But I have the good fortune or the ill fortune, not to have a very fine sense of musical barmony.

The Times makes a sad outcry about the arrogance and blasphemy of the words in the Allocution that, "the Church is stronger than heaven itself." The words are those, of St. John Chrysostom whom the Pope quoted, and are to be found in the IV. Homily - " Ecclesia ouranou mallon errizotar." The Church and her indefectibility are stubborn facts, which of course the Times would be glad if possible, to

"It is a remarkable fact" - quoth the Gazette commenting on the composition of the Council of the Vatican-"it speaks well for what poor Mr. McGee once happily called 'the all conquering English tongue,' that when the last Œcumenical Council was held that language was almost unknown in Europe, but it is now represented at the present Conneil by upwards of three hundred Bishops."- Gazette, 29th

It is not to the triumphs of the English language, but to those of "the all conquering Ca tholic Church," that this remarkable phenomenon is due. It is the victory, not of grammar but of religion; it is the proof not merely of the extension of an idiom, but of the faith. It is Christ who has conquered, and again her enemies may well exclaim " Vicisti Galilae."

And not less remarkable than the number of Bishops speaking the English language present no longer looked upon as merely a machine, or at the Council, is the presence of Fathers from a contrivance for the protection of life and proother lands, whose very existence was almost unknown to the contemporaries of the last or Tridentine Council. From Canada, and Cochin The fault of the British Government is, that it And Thou too, Mother of fair love, of knowledge | China, from the frozen regions of North Ame- does not do this, that it does not profess to do

France, and Chinese Tartary, have the Fathers of the Council come together at the voice of Peter. Bishops from the banks of the Tagus, and the slopes of the vine-clad hills of Italy, sit side by side with the representatives of the Church from Burmah and from Pennsylvania, from Ireland and from Japan, from Egypt and from Hudson's Bay. Such a mingling together of nationalities has never been beard of; and the wild dreams of Anacharsis Cloo'z who at the great diabolic council, or Œcumenical Council of democracy in 1790, appeared as the representative of the genre humain, at the head of a motley crew dressed up in theatrical costumes to represent the different nations of the world-have been fully realised by the gathering together on the banks of the Tiber, from the uttermost parts of the earth, of the pastors of that One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church in which all who recite the Nicene Creed profess to believe; of that Church which is in deed, as well as in name Catholic, and therefore not national, or limited by either geographical or political boundaries: which knows no difference betwirt Greek and Barbarian: and within whose ample fold there is room and equal welcome for Arab and for Celt, for Mougol and for Teuton, for the children of Ham, and for those of Japhet, and of Shem. It is as if again the whole earth were of one language, and of one speech; and to the Church brelougs the glory of having reversed the curse of Babel, or confusion, that the sins of our forefathers provoked.

RITUALISM. - On Wednesday evening, D. Rodgers delivered a second lecture in the Academic Hall beneath the Church of the Gesu. In spite of the weather, and the horrid state of the streets, the attendance was good.

The lecturer explained that, as his first lecture was on the Philosophy of Ritualism, so his second should be on Ritualism itself: and his object would be to justify his veracity from certain offensive imputations cast upon it, by critics in Montreal. He had to prove that the Ritualists of England, that is to say the Ritualists properly so-called, did hold all the characteristic doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, with the exception of that of the Papal Supremacy. For this purpose Dr. Rodgers quoted from the devotional works of the English Ritualists-works extensively circulated, commonly used, and so popular that some of them have already reached their twelfth edition—passages in which were explicitly set forth the doctrines of the Invocation of Saints, of Purgatory and prayers for the departed, and of the Real Presence. The lecturer argued that the latter doctrine implied necessarily one of two things; either Transubstantiation, or Consubstantiation. The latter, Anglicans rejected; and therefore, if they admitted a real objective presence in the Eucharist, they did in fact admit precisely what the Roman Catholic Church meant to express by the word Transub

Dr. Rodgers also pointed out how indignantly the Ritualists repudiated the name of Protestant as applied to their party. They claimed to be Catholic, and abjured the name Protestant. Here the lecturer again quoted the words used by some Anglican clergymen with reference to Cranmer, Latimer, and other worthies of the Reformation, whom they denounced as servile hypocrites and as roffings. The Montreal Witness with its usual regard for truth, attributes these strong words to Dr. Rodgers himself, and carefully abstains from mentioning what the lecturer was most careful to impress upon his audience, that the strong words 10 question, were not his, but the words of Anglican divines. The lecturer was so clear and explicit on this point that it is impossible that the Witness could have been mistaken: besides, the passages by him read with reference to the moral character of Cranmer, Latimer & Co., have often been published in the English and Profestant journals, as a proof of the intensely Romanising proclivities of the Ritual-

Dr. Rodgers will lecture again on the 25th of January in the St. Patrick's Hall of this City, after his return from Quebec, whither he is about to proceed, and where we bespeak for him a tearty welcome.

The Irish Land Question is entering upon B new phase. Hitherto it has been the question of tenant ver. landlord; now however it is becoming complicated with the question of agricultural laborer ver. tenant farmer.

The latter demands protection against his landlord; that he be protected against exhorbitant raising of rents, and capricious evictions. The agricultural laborer calls aloud for protection against the tenant farmer's illiberality: he demands as his "right," that a decect cottage with an acre or so of land be legally secured to him-

The fact is that the State or Government is perty against violence and fraud; but as a Previdence that is to give everybody, everything. or constitutional government. A paternal govdiately from God, and which though existing for the good of the governed, is not responsible to those over whom it is exercised, for the manner in which it is exercised. A constitutional government on the contrary, holds from God indeed; fore it is responsible for all its acts. No father however deems himself bound to account to his children for the manner in which he exercises his authority over them. He governs by "right divine;" his rule is essentially a despotism.

And it is towards despotism or arbitrary power that the liberal world is now tending. No doubt if we could get for our despotic rulers. infallible men, men who would exercise their power with wisdom, and in charity towards the ruled, despotism would be the best of governments. But men being what they are, we must confess that we are by no means enamoured with paternal government.

The trial of poor Mr. Mackonochie, the much tried Anglican minister, accused of ritualistic practices, and of setting at naught the decisions of the Privy Council with regard to the mode of celebrating divine worship, has terminated in a verdict, favorable on two counts, unfavorable on the third and last, to the defendant, who is condemand to pay the costs of the suit.

The three charges orged against this recalcitrant ritualist were these-That in spite of the injunctions to the contrary of the Privy Council. he kept lighted candles on his communion table during the service: that at the consecration be elevated the host: and that he knell down before

To these charges it was replied that, though it was true that the candles were lit, they were extinguished when the communion service commenced: that though the defendant elevated the consecrated host, he did not elevate it "above his head," which was what the Privy Council by a previous decision; and verdict rendered, had prohibited: and thirdly that though he bent one of his legs at the consecration, he did not bend it sufficiently to allow the kace to touch the ground, in which, so he contended, the act of kneeling essentially consisted. Of these pleas, the first two were virtually admitted; but on the third, after much disputing, and much consultation of dictionaries as the meaning of the verb "to kneel," the judgment of the Court was unfavorable to the defendant.

Evidently Ritualism in England is entering upon the comic phase; but even it evidence were wanted of the absurdity of the actual position of the Ritualists, it would be found in the unworthy shifts, and word splitting to which honor able, and earnest men like the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie are reduced, in their efforts to reconcile their supposed duties as priests, with their certain duties towards the State, their creator, their supreme lord, and master.

Sth December some Catholics thought fit to illuminate their houses in honor of the Festival: whereupon the Free thinkers of the same city deemed it incumbent upon them, as champions of free opinion to smash the windows of those who differed from them. Hereupon the Figaro has some comments, as full of truth, as of pungent

"In the name of liberty a lot of enraged Marseilless have broken the windows of other pesceable Marseilless who illuminated on account of the Immaculate Conception.

"These window breaking Marseillese seem to me

to be a little illogical "What! You are free thinkers and you will not allow a gentleman to be free to think that it is right to light some candles in his window on the 8th December as well as on the 2nd of the month, or on "You may be 'tkinkers,' but assuredly you are not

"It is this perhaps that explains how it is that you

The Freethinkers of Marseilles are just what Liberals are always and everywhere. They are the champions of freedom of thought for those, but for those only who think as they think: for the rest-" La Mort !"

Revolutionists and Liberals everywhere inaugurate freedom of religion by persecuting and banishing its professors. Religious liberty for instance, in Spain, was inaugurated by the expulsion of the Jesuits, by turning the religious out of their houses, and confiscating their property. The liberal canaille of Marseilles. whose conduct Figaro denounces, did upon a small scale what Victor Emmanuel, what Spanish Revolutionists, what Liberals everywhere when in power, do upon a large scale.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL LIBRA-

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sir, There are no Separate School Libraries Giving Civilization to the World" in the Province of Ontario. The 20,594 Catholic children attending the Separate Schools

this; that being what it is, a Constitutional, not have no books to read. The 50,000 Catholic a paternal government, it cannot do this. The children attending the Common Schools are boast, the glory of the British Constitution ac- practically on the same footing. The Common cording to its eulogists is in abort this—That it is School libraries not being such as to recommend not a paternal, that is to say a despotio, but a free themselves to Catholics much less the Sunday School libraries. There are 2 202 Sunday erament is a pure despotism, which holds imme- School libraries containing 326 937 volumes purchased at one hundred per cent. The total number of Public Libraries is 3,056 with 728, 227 vols. value \$127.474.

The public money goes at the rate of 100 per cent on sums raised by local authority for the not immediately however but mediately, or purchase of those libraries. About one-sixth of through the people subject to it, to whom there- the population is Catholic. The Annual Report shows one in six of the school children Catholics. It does not show, and indeed it would be hard to find out what proportion of the money invested in Sunday School and Public Libraries is drawn from the Catholic minority. The amount must be large, and I am sure the pub lication of even approximate estimates would tend to awaken interest in this matter. However, one thing is clear, that no money, public or private, is employed for the purchase of Sunday School libraries for Catholic children or for Separate School libraries. There is not one Separate School I brary in the Province, at least the Annual Report says so.

> No one finds fault with the expenditure on Common School libraries; on the contrary, every man who takes an interest in the progress and advancement of the country and the development and cultivation of the intelligence of its youth, must admit the usefulness, the necessity even, of a well chosen supply of good reading accessible to all. But this supply does not exist for Catholics. The books in the Common School libraries are chosen with a view to suit the tastes and wishes and sentiments of the malority. They are not palatable to Roman Catholics and will not be read by them.

The enquiry I wish now to make is why do not the Trustees of Roman Catholic Schools purchase libraries to suit the tastes and wants of their children. They have the same rights and privileges as the Common School Trustees have, and further, they have the same duties. "It shall be the duty of the Board of Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees of every city, town and village respectively . . . to do whatever they may judge expedient . . for establishing and maintaining School libraries." -Seventy-ninth Sec. C.S. Act.

There is constantly on hand at the Department a supply of suitable books for sale at balfprice, so they have no excuse.

As to the 50 000 R. C. children in the Com mon Schools, they also can be supplied in the same way as they are, in some places, already supplied with prize books. In certain School Sections the Common School Trustees in sending to the Department for prizes ask for books suitable for each class and receive them in separate parcels. Could the same thing not be done in the matter of libraries?

Honor Cui Honos. Lindsay, Dec. 26.

NEW BOOKS FROM PATRICK DONAHOE, BOSTON .- We have on our table the following works lately brought out by this enterprising

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN-A Song A NEAT REJOINDER. - At Marseilles on the | Book - containing some beautiful old ballads, and some other more modern and strongly political

APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN YOUNG WOMEN.-A well written exhortation against extravagance, and indecency in female dress. This is an excellent little book, translated from the French of Made. Marie de Gentelles by Miss Sue Blakely. We hope it may be read, and that its admonitions may be carried into practice.

SALLY CAVANAGH-or, The Untenanted Graves - A Tale of Tipperary, by Charles J.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-December, 1869. - We have received from Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal, the December issue of this monthly whose contents are as under:-1. John, part 2; 2. Mystery of Passion Plays; 3. F. W. Faber's Life and Letters; 4. The Faroese Saga; 5. Cornelius O'Dowd; 6. Egypt and the Story of the Suez Canal; 7. Earle's Dene, part 2; 8. The Government and the Country.

AN ERROR CORRECTED .- The Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Lindsay Catholic School will be held on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of ${f Fem}$ RUARY next; and all persons who may bave received lickets are requested to return duplicates on or before Tuesday the 25th of the present month-JANUARY.

Mr. Speluan, President St. Patrick's Benevolent Society:

Dear Sir, - Your polite favor asking a lecture on some "Irish subject which would give no offence to

any nationality," is received.
I propose ultimately to deliver three lectures in Montreal, on the "Scamrock," the "Rose, and the "Thistle," and will deliver for you, the first, January 25th, under the general title: "Catholic Ireland

> Youre, &c., · J. W. Roger.

New York, Dec. 18th; 1869.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Oshawa, O Walsh, \$4; Ottawa, A Trembly, \$5 Frampton, h FitsGerald, \$1; Kingston, J Kelly, \$4; Straits of Canso, N S., M Dowling \$2; Cote St Paul, P Dunn, \$6; Keenanaville, Rev R A O'Connor, \$2; Apto, T Moran, \$1; Egmondville, J Daly, \$2; Clayton, E Leteng, \$2; Woodstock, NB., M. McGuirk, \$2; Toronto. J McEntee, \$2; Carronbrook, J Kidd, \$6; Stoco, Rev T Davis, P.P., \$2.
Per W Chisholm, Cornwall - J Talbot, \$2.

Per E Kennedy, Perth - H McMullen \$7,50; R McDonnell Franktown, \$2.

Per J O'Railly, Hastings-J Grady, \$2; M Garey \$2; P Brennan \$2; T O'Reilly, Dariford, \$2. Per Rev J J Chisholm, Margares, N. S. - Self, \$2 Doyle \$2.

Per DJ Gillis, -J Gillis, Miscouche, P. E. I.,\$2, Per P P Lynch, Belleville-J Spence, \$4; J Mar-

Birth,

In this city, on the 27th ult., Mrs. John Beatty, of daughter.

Died.

In this city on the morning of the 2nd instant, Charles Bernard, aged nineteen years and twenty-two days, eldest son of Mr. B. Devlin.

In this city, on the 27th ult., Julia Murphy, wife of the late Michael Cannon, aged 95 years.

In this city, on the 28th ult., Elizabeth Ann, infantdaughter of Mr. John Beatty. In this city, on Sunday, the 26th ult., James

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 31, 1869. Flour-Pollards, \$2 75 to \$2 90; Middlings \$3,20 \$3 25; Fine \$3 40 to \$3 50; Super.. No. 2 \$3 70 to Superfine \$4.12 \$4,20; Fancy \$4.30 to \$4 35; Extra, \$4,60 to \$4,65; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2,10 to \$2 17 per 100 lbs.

Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs. \$4,15 to 4,20.
Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs. U. C. Spring, \$0,00

Ashes per 100 lbs -First Pots \$5.10 to \$5.15 Seconds, \$4,70 to \$4.75; Thirds, \$3.80 to 3.90.-First Pearls, 5,60 to 5 65.

Pork per brl. of 200 ibs - Mess, 27,00 to 27,50 ;-Prime Mess \$00.00 ; Prime, \$18.50 to 19.00 Burres, per lb. -- More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 17c to 19c -- good per choice

Western bringing 19c. to 20c. CHEESE, per lb. - 12 to 13c.

Lam, per lb.-16c.
Barley per 48 lbs.-Prices nominal,-worth about \$0.50 to \$0 60.

PEASE, per 60 lbs.-\$0,70.

Driscoll, aged 32 years.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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Indian Meal,	do		8	9	10		ō			
Rye-Flour,	do		00		10	_	ŏ			
DAIRY PROPUGE.										
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Geese,	do		8		to	10	0			
Duoks,	do		5	-	to	6	0			
Do (wild),	ďо		2	6	to		0			
Powis,	do		4	0	to	5	0			
Obickens,	do		4	0	to	5	6			
Pigeons (tame),	đo		1	C	to	1	3			
Partridges,	do		4	0	to	4	3			
Hares,	do		1	9	to	2	0			
Rabbits, (live)	ďσ		0	0	to	Ö	0			
Woodcock,	do		0	0	10	0	0			
Snipe,	do	****	0	0	to	0	0			
Plover,	do		0	0	to	0	0			
MBAZS.										
Beef, per lb			0	4	to	0	7			
Pork, do			0	7	to	0	8			
Muston, do		••••	0	5	to	0	6			
			_							

LECTURE,

AT THE TANSEY HOUSE, CRAIG ST.,

FRIDAY EVENING, 7th JANUARY, & P.M., By M. DOHERTY.

Graduate of Maynooth College, Ireland,

SUBJECT: - " DANIEL O'CONNELL." Tickets, 25 cents - To be had at the Hall.

H. E. DOHERTY,

Graduate of Maynooth College, Ireland, Teaches Latin, English, French, Short-Hand and Music. Enquire for terms at 498, William Street, Montreal

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his socs, Peter, Michael or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklew Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully re ceived at this office, by the daughter of the said . bhn Graham-Doly Graham, now Mrs. John Fergusen, Galveston, Texas, U. S.

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED for the Roman Oatholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred. Applications with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January

> JOHN KNOWLSON. Secretary.

Nov. 12th, 1869.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Rev. Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, have the pleasure of being able to inform the parents of their pupi's, and friends of Education in general, that the commencement of the different Classes, in the Ocllege of Our Lady of the Sacred Hoart, Cote des Neiges, will take place on Thursday next, 25th November, Festival of St. Catherine, and anniversary of the opening of the first school in Montreal by the venerable Sister Bourgois.
On. VILLANDRE, S.S.C.

GRAND ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

THE INTERNATIONAL.

GOODS ALL MARKED DOWN! PRICES LOWER THAN EVER! And yet we will give a discount of Ton per Cent. on all purchases, except Kid Gloves, from this date,

until the 1st of January, 1870. Call and examine the stock, and compare prices with those who advertise to sell at and below cost. BROWN, CLAGGETT & MCCARVILLE,

(A few doors from McGill Street,) 468 Notes Dame Street.

BAZAAR A

AND

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES!

ON THE

PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION

IN THE

MUSIC HALL, TORONTO,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th, 9th and 10th February, 1870,

To raise funds for the building of the new Church of St. Patrick, Toronto, of which REV. J. M. LAU. RENT is Pastor.

The old Church was some years since totally destroyed by fire, since which time the services have been conducted in a school room which is now found quite inadequate to the accommodation of the congregation. The new Church is therefore very urgently needed.

THE PRIZES:

1st Prize-A fine Cameo, presented by His Holiness, Pope Pius IX. 2nd Prize A collection of Roman Views, present-

ed by the right Rev Dr. Luch, Bishop of Toronto. 3rd Prize A handsome lock, encased in marble surmounted by a bust ohe Prince Imperial - the special gift of their Imperl Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French.

4th Prize The gift of His Excellency W. P. Howland, C. B., Lieut-Governor of Ontario. 5th Asplendid Piano from Mesers. Nordheimer's Music Warerooms, Toronto.

6th A fine Painting by Berthon, presented by the Artist.

7th A Sewing Machine.

8th A Cup of solid Silver.

9th A rich Poplin Dress. 10th A Bouquet of Wax Flowers, with stand and glass shade valued at \$40.

11th A set of Books from P. Donahoe, Esq., Editor of the Boston Pilot. 12th A Chair by Jacques and Hay's employees. 13th A handsome piece of Embroidery, valued at

\$50. 14th A Lady's Work-box, velvet finish. 15th A valuable Silk Dress.

16th A Doll magnificantly dressed of large

17th A Suit of Scotch Tweed. 18th A Sofa Cushion, worked in wool. 19th A Case of Hennessy's best Brandy, (old.)

20th A beautifully embroidered Portmonnaie, 21st A Faccy Table. 22nd A Medallion of the Holy Family after Baf-

faele, on marble. Together with a large assortment of other value able Prizes, which will be added to from time to

time up to the date of the drawing. The Prizes will be on exhibition at the Bazzar on the Taesday and Wednesday. On the Thursday evening at eight o'clock, a Grand Concert, under the direction of Father Laurent, be given, at which the

drawing of the Prizes will take place. As a guarantee that this undertaking -the most important of the kind ever submitted to the Canadian public-is bona fide and will be properly and impartially conducted so as to insure to every ticket a fak and equal chance, the following well known gentlemes will superintend the drawing, and form (with others) the

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

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TWO TEACHERS WANTED in the Parish of St. Sophia, County Terrebonne, one capable of teaching French and English, and one the English language only. Female Teachers preferred.

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who has done more to make the men of his day love God and aspire to a higher path of interior life; and we know of no man who so nearly represents to us the mind and the preaching of S: Bernard and St Bernardine of Sienna, in the tenderness and beauty with which he has surrounded the names of Jesus and

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80 paper, 20 cepts.

the argument of that celebrated treatise, and know bow to demonstrate that there o'n be no contradio | mentias in a cause by default. tion between the works of nature and grace, because they have the same immutable Author. In

se Lecture before us it is contended, that since Protestantism is the most complete negation knows among men of all the prime attributes of Gad, and notably of Divine Order and Unity,' it cannot proceed from God, because God cannot contradict Himself. The contrast between the Church and the Sects, of which the former alone reflects the Divine presence and attributes, is traced in detail, and abundent reasons are furnished for applying to the first the sitle of 'Temple of Order,' and to the last of Temple of Chaos?

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D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ? In the OIROUIT COURT for District of Montreal. \ the District of Montreal. The thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and cixty nine.

No. 7053. Present: The Honorable Justice Berthelot ..

Dame Henriette Moreau, wife seperated as to property from Hardoin Lionais, Esquire, the latter for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to the effect of these presents, both of the city and District of Montreal,

Francois Daze, laborer, and Dame Electore Ducaze his wife the latter widow by her first marriage of the late Antoice Lescarbeau, in their quality of joint-Tutors to the children issue of the marriage of the said Eleonore Ducaze with the said late Antoine Lescarbesu; the said Elonore Ducaze as well in her ewn name as having been commune en biens with her said late hesband Francois Dane, as also

for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to effect of these presents IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mesars. Moreau Ouimet & Lacoste of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Isaie Veronneau one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants bave left their damic wince of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreat, called "La Minerve" and twice in the Hoglish language, in the newspaper of the said City, called THE TRUE WITHESE, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintuffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in

(By the Court)

HUSERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY.

C.O.

PROVINCE OF QUEEZC, In the CIRCUIT COURT for District of Montreal. The thirteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and einty nine

a cause by default.

The Honorable Louis Lacoste Senator, of the parish of Bourcherville, in the District of Montreal, acting in his quality of Tutor duly named to Olivier Theophile Bruneau, Frederic Henri. Bruceau, Marie Josephine Bruneau, minor children of Olivier Theophile Bruneau, in his life-time of the parish of St. Bruno, in the District of Montreal, Physician, Caroline Nelene-Bruneau, Adelaide Eather Bruneau, minor children emancipated, of the said late Olivier Theophile Bruneau, residing in the said parish of St. Brune, and the said Honorable Louis Lacoste, acting to these presents in his quality of Unrator named to the said two minors emancipated to assist them in as much as it is necessary, and Sophie Dorothie Bruneau, spinster, majorith droits, of the said parish of St. Bruno,

Plaintiffs Dorothie Bruneau, spinster, majeure usant de ses

Hypolite Quintin dit Dubois, heretofore of Ste Julie, in the District of Montreal, and now of St. Marie de Monnoir, in the District of St. Hyacinthe,

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messra. Moreau, Ouimet & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in es much as it appears by the return of Joseph Guer-tio, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left bis domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of St Hyacinthe, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the frence language, in the newspaper of the Oity of Montreal, called "La Minerve" and twice in the love of God and the salvation of souls.'- Morning | english language, in the newspaper of the said City, called Tun Taus Wirness, be notified to appear be-ORDER AND CHAOS: A LECTURE. Delivered fore this Court, and there to answer the demand of at Loyola College, Baltimore in July, 1869. By T. W. M. Marshall, Esq., Author of Christian Missions, tion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such The readers of Butler'e Anulogy are familiar with demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judg-

> Hubert, Papineau & Honry. Simple St. Simula State Mile 1991 - Bld 1997 194

FORE GN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

PARIS, Dec. 30 .- The new Ministry is still a matter of general speculation and newspaper comment. Prince de la Tour auvergne, ex Minister of foreign affaun, and M. Gressier ex Minister of public works have been appointed Senators.

The Livre jaune and the Livre bleu, lately published to Paris, afford samples of the wisdom and dignity of modern Governments, some of which are especially characteristic of the nineteen'h century. The French despatches are so corefully manipulated that it is definult to gather from them anything more definite than the uneasy · reserve? which they recommended to the other Catholic powers. The Austrian are more amusing. 'Our representative at Rome,' they say, will be instructed to keep himself informed of the proceedings of the Council, and of the resolutions adopted, with the aid of the Bishops who may be discosed to lend him their assistance.' As these Bishops are all pledged to secrecy, it is easy to see that this ingenious project issues from the Protestant Chancellor of the Empire, who probably imagines that Catholic prelates are onen to the same influences as the chiefs of his own sec!. The Monde of the 12 h observes that ' the French Government cannot abandon the attitude of a pedagogue, which it always assumes in religious questions. It gives lessons to the Holy Father to the Bishops, to the Council, to the Church. If sufficient pressure were laid upon it, it would give lessons to the Holy Spirit. We do not imagine that its counsels will fetter the liberty of the Fathers of the Council, but if the French Government has a superfluous stock of wisdom, instead of offering at to the Church, it would do well to employ it in finding a way out of its own embarrass-

At a notable example of the inconsistency of Gallicans, Monsieur Gerin publishes in the Univers of the 14th inst. a letter addressed by Louis | communication. XIV., on the 21st of March, 1662, to the Bishop of Puv, on the canonization of S. Francis of Sales. The King tells the prelate that the Pope, in announcing the decree, has been evidently moved by Him who confers upon his Holiness the gift of infallibility in all those things which require to be done in the Church for her own welfare and the greater glory of the Name of be Pope as well as King, although the Parliamouth of one of its chief members, ' Whether he | Cnurch .- The Vatican. wished the Pope to have the power to take the crown off his head whenever he pleased?' Louis understood better than some modern princes that the Pontifical throne is the only sure support of social order in general, and of temporal monarchies in narticular.

. Dec. 11 .- M. Rochefort pursues bis guerrilla cess, and will have very soon exhausted his ammunition if he fires it away in so useless a manner at the beginning of almost every sitting of the House. Some days ago M. Raspail had laid on the table of the House a kind of Bedlam Bill, elaborated by M. Rochefort and by himself, to Some clauses of this children measure could not fail to excite laughter, which M. Rochefort warmly resented, and he was still more offended by an al'usion of M. De Forcade la Roquette to the sillness of the Bill. Well, the author of the Lanterne seemed to be rather too touchy and unmindful of his own doings when he complained so bitterly of being laughed at; but he stood on better ground when he added that the Emperor himself bad set the bad example of laughing at a Deputy, when, at the opening of the Session, he had received the name of Roche fort with a laugh, taken up, of course, and ex aggerated by a flattering audience. 'It I am ridiculous,' said M. Rochefort, 'I shall never equa in that way the gentleman who walked on make any sacrifice, and though without any the sands of Boulogne with an eagle on his shoulder and a bit of fat is bis bat.'

PARIS, Dec. 30.—At ten o'clock this evening the Irial of Traupmann for the murder of the Hinck family terminated in conviction and seatence of death. When the verdict was announced the prisoner rose and smilingly thanked the Court.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 15 .- Last night's Politica asserts that the Spanish Minister Montemar bad informed the Government that King Victor Emmanuel kad declared decidedly to him that he could not think of permitting the Duke of Geroa to accept the Spanish Crown.

It is reported that this negative is due to the Emperor Napoleon's objection to see the Italian dynasty aggrandized and the Mediterranean converted into an Italian lake. It is also said that future. They consider that, though the difficulty approaches had been made without success to may be temporarily settled, it must unavoidably Prince Luis Victor, brother of the Emperor of the revived later on and form a branch of the Austria and of Maximilian.

PROGRESS IN SPAIN .- There can be no doubt that, thanks to f our glorious revolution, we must already by the envy of surrounding nations. Under the auspices of our financial minister. Figuerola, we have progressed so far in national wealth that the public debt of the country has the question. been increased, within a twelvemonth, by £80,-**D00**,000.

THE REVEACTORY BEHOPS .- Zorrilla is in a pickle what to do with these prelates. It appears that the Council of State, whose opinion was asked on the written answers which fifteen or twenty of our Bishops gave to Zorrilla's Erastian decree of last summer, has unanimously deplaced that the minister committed a blunder in besting such a decree; but that having once is salem and the Holy Land, before the time fixed jected a trip to the ancient city of the Pharohamand it, nothing should now be done beyond prifor opening the Œcumenical Council. To that and Ptolemies, &c. Carlo is only 180 miles distant from Alexandria, with which it is conperate in their language another time. This is Lordship sailed from Venuce for Alexandria on nected by a railway. The route runs through a the substance of the Council's declaration, though the second October. The Empress of the country rich and varied in its fertility beyond disease, or syphilitic ulceration, or virulent eruptions,

lo take.

ITALYA

PIEDMONT .- FLORENCE, Dec. 13. - Fresh difficulties have arisen to-day in the constitution of Signor Sella's Cabinet, and Signor Lanzi is again designated as Prime Minister, with the portfolio of the Inferior. The Arno has greatly subsided, and no further danger is apprehended to Pisa. It is supposed that 40 persons perished during the mundation of Saturday; fifteen bodies have been recovered.

LATER. -In to day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Miceli protested against the arbitrary and illegal dissolution by the police of a meeting in opposition to the Œcumenical Council, convened by Signor Ricciardi at Naples on the 10th inst. He stated that one individual alone had cried, ' Evviva la Francia Republisana? and this sentiment was not applauded. Signor Rudini simply replied that the Assembly was legally dissolved. Signor Miceli declared old Republic. It is of solid stone, and runs out birnself not satisfied, and said he would recur to in two piers about four miles into the Adriatic. the subject at a more opportune moment.

It appears that the Anti Council of Naples. so pempously aunounced by the Liberal Press of Europe, and which was destined to vanquish the blue waters of the Mediterranean. Large Council of the Vatican, has not survived its steamers, merchantmen, and every variety of opening session. The language employed on this occasion was so atrocious, that even the Italian police, though babitually tolerant of blasphemy and sedition, dispersed the members, some of whom will perhaps find a more sympathizing audience in the Parliament of Florence. - The Vatican.

Rome. - A Pontifical decree was promulgated on the 11th, regulating the election of a new Pope in case of the decease of the present Pontiff during the session of the Council. In that event, the election would devolve exclusively upon the Cardinals. The Council would be suspended apso facto, and its sittings immediately interrupted, nor could they be resumed except by the authority of the new Pope. Any infringement of this decree to incur the penalty of ex-

The French Ambassador at Rome, charged by his Government to present to the Holy Father the religious counsels which it is so well qualified to offer, naively reports to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that, in his interview with the Pope, the latter 'did not utter a word from which it was possible to gather what was his personal opinion. The Pope is a grave person-God.' The good sense of Louis, which was age, but he has an Italian's keen appreciation of almost equal to his arrogance, had taught him to a joke, and must sometimes find it very difficult despise the servile courtiers who wished him to not to laugh, especially when people who have shown that they cannot govern their own counment of Paris had asked him one day, by the try undertake to teach him how to govern the

We are assured that the Pope has expressed his desire that the Bishop of Orleans should be elected a member of some of the more important commissions. Pius IX., says the authority whom we quote, does not wish that the Liberal and Gallican school should be able to complain that they found themselves restricted in the discussion warfare against the Emperor without much suc- and defence of their opinions. Such is always the difference between Liberty and Liberalism.

A curious meeting took place on Saturday the 4th, in the 'Confession' of S. Peter. M. Louis Veuillot, who had just arrived, was praying before the shripe, when the rustle of a Bishop's faricla. organize on a new plan altogether the political, as the Prelate knelt down beside bim, made bim Enancial, and military constitution of the country. look up. It was Monseigneur Dupanloup, paying his first visit ad limina Apostolorum.

RUSSIA.

THE COUNCIL, Dec. 10 .- Russia is perhaps the country where more than anywhere else the Council is the all engrossing subject. The Government is uneasy about it, all people talk about it, the newsparers prejudge the acts of the Coun cil; as to Catholics, they unite in fervent prayers, hoping that by means of it their grievances will be removed. It is marvellous to see how, notwithstanding all the persecutions and overwhelming amount of suffering that has been endured, the Catholic religion makes real progress. Those who remain faithful are ready to Propaganda, they continue to gain ground. The exiled Bishops convert their guards, who witness their resignation. A priest is often brought into the inus under the disguise of a doctor, in order to receive the abjuration of unknown travellers. In the hospitals, the dying often place on their beds the ticket with the word ' Pole,' that by so doing they may escape the visit of the ' Pope,' and receive that of the Catholic chaplain. All this is kept profoundly secret, but the Angels of God charged with writing in the book of life are witnesses, and when the day of liberty dawns upon Russia, the number of Catholics will cause much surprise. It is only the terrible laws with which I have made you well acquainted that pre

vent them showing themselves. Dec. 12 .- The most influential Russian jourpals express the opinion that the Turko-Egyptian question is for Egypt the vital question of the Eastern question. Russia and France must and will be on the side of Egypt, this being one of the many motives of the rapproachment between those two Powers; while England and Austria doubtless will take the part of Turkey. Prussia, it is added, is not directly interested in

From Charlottetown [P.E.I.) Examiner. We are indebted to the Very Rev. Dr. Mc-Donald, V.G., for the following interesting excernts of letters received from the Right Revd. Bishop McIntyre. His Lordship travelled in company with the Right Reverend Bishop Mc-Kinnon. They crossed to Europe early in the season, in order to have lessure to visit Jeru.

Royalty on that day, was similar to what was witnessed in Charlottetown when Prince Arthur arrived. Sunlight seemed settling on everything. and peace and happiness reigned supreme on that day all around Venice. On going on board our good ship ' H. Principe Carignano,' we found a goodly number of passengers. The bulk of these was made up of musicians and operatic performof the canal. They are engaged, I understand for six months at Cairo, and the Viceroy has laid aside a sum of £12 000 sterling for their payment. A few minutes after two o'clock p.m .. we weighed anchor, and leaving the interesting and picturesque city of Venice behind, steamed slowly away to the Adriatic through a tortuous channel some twenty miles long. Dredging machines were at work on all sides as we dropped down to the mouth of the harbor. The harbor itself was constructed in the palmy days of the ()a each pier there is a lighthouse, and the distance between them is three miles. The setting sun saw us fairly out on the beautiful craft, were steering their way for the habor's mouth, with every bue and tent of the gorgeous sunset upon their sails and rigging. The musi cians on board were no niggards with their art, but treated us to it plentifully, and so we rush ed along through the waters-lakelike in their stillness-to the sound of sweet music. On Monday, 4th, we ran into Brindisi, a small town on the Calabrian coast, to wait for the English Mail to Bombay. This place, as you know, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1793, and it does not yet appear to have recovered from the shock for it is squaled and dirty in the extreme. The houses are built in every conceivable shape, and all look exceedingly eccentric. Virgil's house was pointed out to us. It has a large vault underneath, and as in duty bound, having been the residence of a poet, bears away from his neighbors easily, the palm for eccentricity of look and bearing. In the vicinity of the town tillage is not neglected-as the far spreading vineyards on all sides abundantly testily. For a whole day we waited here. In the evening our musicians struck up, which had the effect of collecting on the quay a very motly crowd of the subabitants. Many of them had in addition to a dirty, a very sinister appearance. On Tuesday morning we were again under-

way, sailing swiftly through calm waters. We had, however, to learn that the Mediterranean even could, at times, cast aside its placidity. The lesson endured for twelve hours, during which time our good ship was tossed about greatly. This was the only piece of discomfort we had during the whole voyage. The cantain, and all his officers, were most kind, and attentive to our comforts. On Friday, 8th, we sailed into the famous Egyptian barbor of Alexandri , It was crowded with shipping. Fifty large steamers. about three hundred square-riggid ships of heavy toppage, and a countless variety of smaller craft. law around as we entered. Scarcely had we dropped anchor, when we were surrounded by boats, equipped by Turks, Arabs, Nubians, Jews, Bedouins and Christians. Their clamor for tra. fic far outstripped the most clamorous cabmen of New York or Boston. Many of these men seemed intelligent and clever enough. But all of them were, to our idea, lamentably deficient in raiment. A course shirt or sack seemed, with these people, to fulfil all the duties allotted by Europeans to a variety of garments. In a marvellous brief space, our decks were swarming with those clamorous postulants for occupation. Elbowing and pushing our way as best we could we succeeded in clearing away from the ship, and landing in safety in the ancient and renown ed city of Alexandria. A five franc piece freed us from the importunities of the Custom House officers, and allowed us to proceed directly to our hotel. We found that the steamer for Joffa had left on the preceding day, and that no other would run before the 17th.

After breakfast we drove through the city. Its ancient foundation-332 years before Christ -the scenes connected with Christian history there enacted, the learned and boly men that lived and bore sway there, the fame of its schools, and emment doctors, all contribute to make Alexandria a place of to mean mark in the eyes of the tourist. Of existing things which strike the eye, Pompey's Pillar is, perhaps, the most conspicuous. It is a monolithe of rose granite. about 80 feet high, and stands upon a lofty hill adjoining the burying ground of the Arabs. A rough. Around it swarms a host of miserable looking creatures, on the constant outlook for strangers, to whom they insist upon selling carved stones and chips from the pillar. Cleopatra's needle is another noteworthy object. It is a lofty shaft of grey granite, covered on its four sides with hieroglyphics, to the very top. Where it came from antiquarians dispute. It is supposed to have been set up to ornament the avenue leading to Cleopatra's palace and baths. We saw the ruins of these once sumptuous structures. washed by the sea. We walked through the Catholic burying ground, and the pleasure gardens, where, four times a week, the Viceroy provides music for the people of Alexandria. We met there Prince Amadeus, son of Victor Emmanuel. The quarters of Alexandria inhabited by Jews Turks, Arabs, Syrians and Europeans we duly visited. The Europeans and Syrians are in general wealthy. But the shops of the Turks and the Arabs seem to vie with their dresses, for a superiority in filth. Except among Europeans and Turks, the same primitive disregard of clothing prevails with all.

Having a few days at our disposal, we pro-

the Government are in a fix what determination | was holding high holiday . His Lordship says: fix, hemp, cotton, rice, sugar, oranges, figs. The excitement produced by the presence of lemons, dates, are all produced in vast abundance. In a land so favoured by Providence, the only misery, a conclusion which a glance at the huts and holes in the ground, where they housed would strongly bear out. They are 90 ner cent worse ers on their way to Suez for the grand opening that our Indians, and Jue Snake would most certainly be treated among them with the considera tion due to a Pacha. Whirling along at the rate of 30 miles per hour, 6 hours brought us to Cairo. As the places of interest in and around Cairo are numerous, I shall bri-fly mention the more remarkable, visited by us:

1. The house occupied by the Blessed Virgin, the city having raised the streets about one foot in a centure. St. Helena built a chancel over it. The Schismatic Copts, in whose hands it now is, permitted us to visit it.

3. Rhoda, where Moses is said to have been nicked un from the Nile by Pharoh's daughter. The rempants of a Palace, said to be Pharob's, wherein Moses received his Education, were pointed out to uz.

3. Joseph's Granary, where a seven years' supply of corn was kept up by the Provident Statesman for future contingencies. It was entirely an underground con-truction-276 feet deep-approached by stairs. It is a most ex traordinary work-difficult of mustery to Modern Visitors. Its sile is one of the highest en mences, commanding a view of all the surrounding coun try. At the present time, one of the most splen did Mosques in the world rises along side of it.

4. Joseph's Well, from which an abundant supply of water still issues.

5. A Venerable Old Tree of the Sycamore genus, under which the Holy Family is said to have sought shelter during their flight to Egypt from the scorching rays of the sun. A few francs brought into my possession some of its branches, which I intend to get wrought into J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-Chaplets for my friends in Prince Edward Island. cine.

6. The Pyramids .- What traveller in Egypt dares to miss a visit to the Pyramids? We did not, but beyond saying that we complied with this usage of Tourists, I leave all else to the learned and ingenious writings of Pilgrims who bave preceded us.

7. An Egyptian Museum, which we visited had in our eves a most insignificant sameness.

8. The Nile-Yesterday the great River was in full majesty - spreading far beyond its ordinary channel. The country for miles was covered. Crops of corp, tobacco, &c., were all swamped to the intense grief of the luckless owners. So high did the waters rise that the ordinary carriage roads were covered, and we had to perform our of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, journey to the Pyramids partly by the belo of donkers. We crossed the Nile twice in a very

Here the Viceroy is everything. As a states man, he no doubt possesses parts. He is master of the English, French, Italian, Turkish and Spanish languages. He copies Napoleon in his desire to improve his capital. He constructs connected with the provision trade, &c , &c. railways, bridges and carriage roads in all direc tions. His manner of administering justice is somewhat rude and despotic. He hanged, a few days ago, thirty of his Pachis without either public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in judge or jury. Popular opinion seems to say that Canada. the fellows well deserved their fate. Everywhere he is establishing schools for the education of his people. To the Christian Brothers, he has given in cash 1500 francs, besides land and all the materials to build a school. To the schools of the Brothers he sent his own boys for three or four years. Over his public works he has always Scottish, English or French Engineers. He has the reputation of great wealth. He would need to be rich indeed, for he spends without stipt.

Passing through the narrow streets of Cairo this (9 h October) afternoon, we witnessed the somewhat ominous encounter of a funeral and a marriage party. The tuneral was that of a rich lady. Behind the bier rode on donkers the slaves of the deceased, keeping up a curious melancholy whine. The marriage procession seemed to me very ridiculous. The young bride's person being completely enveloped in a huge sack, she is paraded through the streets to the sound of music, accompanied by a rascally multitude.

In Cairo, where I write this, the heat is intense. The dust flies about like a snow drift, and the flies of Egypt are both numerous and venomous. From this you may gather what manner of life we lead, and will not be surprised statue is said to have occupied its summit at one to learn that we have made up our minds to retime. At the present day its appearance is very turn to Alexandria, and remain there till the 17th the day of sailing for Jaffa."

The notes of His Lordship's journey from Alexandria to Jerusalem, and of his visits to the Holy Places, will appear in our next issue.

Intelligence has again been received to the effect that it is the intention of Great Britian to send one of her ablest diplomatists to the United States, either to take the place of her present minister, Mr. Thornor to co-operate with him in the regotiation of a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims in view of the probable transfer to this city of the future official action between the Governments.

The Government officers have denied that the recent removal of arms at Manchester was designed as a precaution against a Fenian outbreak. .

Ayer's American Almanac, for the new year has arrived for delivery gratis by all Drugguets to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circirculation of any book in the world, made by the tact that it furnishes the best medical advice which in the firmament with all its attendant planets.

An exceeded or Diseases.—In relieving one disease Mercury begets another. If it suppresses acute liver mpt yet officially published; and it appears that French had arrived in the morning, and Venice most lands. Wheat, barley, corn, pepper, indigo it substitutes therefor some chronic malady more

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CARTER & HATTON Attornies for Pla'n'iff

Plaintiff.

Montreal, 26th October, 1869. lmli

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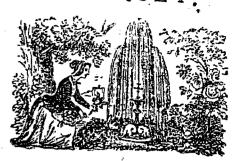
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